TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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Supplement: British commercial representation overseas

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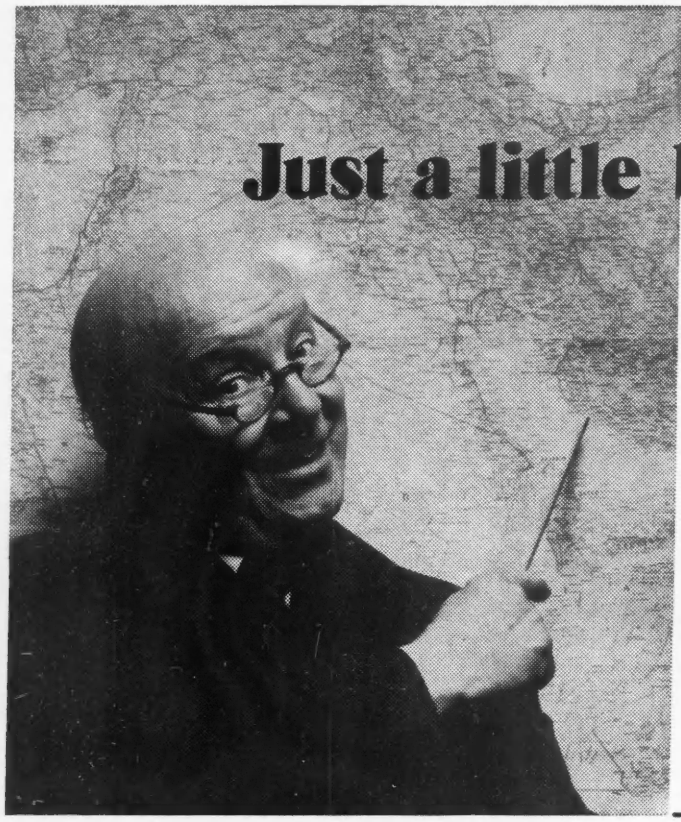

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MIDDLE EAST MARKETS—7: BAHRAIN AND QATAR

Bahrain: the need to maintain a long-lasting trade relationship

by D. L. Hardinge, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Bahrain

Bahrain's new Jumbo jet airport terminal. The £4 million building contract was awarded to John Howard and Co.

IT often seems to come to visitors as a surprise that Bahrain is not an 'oil-rich' state in the normal sense of the expression. Government revenue comes primarily from oil, but the total has always been modest (currently about £8 million p.a.), and it has taken careful husbanding over the last thirty-odd years to bring Bahrain to its present state of development. Nevertheless, Bahrain is now well known throughout the Middle East for its sound administration, high level of education, good medical services and—refreshing to the weary traveller—its excellent airport and internal and international telephone/telex facilities, good roads and a generally mature, relaxed atmosphere.

The private sector of the economy has relied on trading, which even with the prevailing low custom duties contributed a third of Government revenue and here too the accent has been on stability and cautious expansion. Some 18 months ago it was possible to say in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal:* '. . . imports increase by a fairly steady 10 per cent annually', and 'no one would predict boom conditions in sight'.

A fair enough comment, on the basis of past performance, but startlingly wrong in practice. In 1970 Bahrain's imports leapt by 38 per cent to reach a total of BD 80 million, and the total for the first 11 months of 1971 has already climbed to around BD 96 million, indicating a further 30 per cent rise for the year. Britain's share of the 1970 total was BD 25 million (30 per cent and in the first three quarters of 1971, on the latest detailed figures available, we have maintained exactly the same percentage of the increased total).

These statistics assume a striking perspective when one notes that official figures show that in 1970 Bahrain, with its population of 200,000, ranked with Libya as Britain's largest Arab market after Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, taking from us two-thirds the Kuwait total and three-quarters the Saudi. In 1971 it has maintained this position along with such major countries as Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon and Libya. Clearly this is a market well worth continued cultivation.

Although predictions are on past experience unreliable, it would be unreasonable to expect local trade turnover to continue to grow at recent rates, ie 100 per cent in three years.

MIDDLE EAST MARKETS

Previous articles in this series were published in the following issues of *Trade and Industry*:

Kuwait—a backdrop to business: September 9
Iran—land of a famous past and a brilliant future: September 23
Lebanon—gateway to the Middle East: October 7
Sixty reasons for exporting to Israel: October 28
Algeria—a vast construction site: November 18
Saudi Arabia—Britain's leading Arab customer: December 28

There have been massive imports of capital goods, principally for the smelter and the new airport terminal, and 1972 imports for capital projects will be on a smaller scale, though they will still be substantial. Moreover, the prime indicator of underlying market activity is the level of re-exports, which rose in 1970 at a very healthy rate (about 26 per cent) and dropped only from 35 per cent to 30 per cent of imports by value. Re-exports in 1971 were running at 1970 rates, which may indicate a levelling off in trading, but total turnover in this field still forms a significant contribution to the current prosperity. In addition to the major capital projects, the surge in building, both commercial/industrial and domestic, has contributed to the growth of the internal market and reflects a degree of commercial confidence bordering on exuberance. No merchant of any standing troubles to deny that he is doing very well indeed, and although some, especially owners of lower quality housing, have been affected by the withdrawal of the British forces, most are finding compensations elsewhere and are inclined to shrug off the issue with characteristic fatalism. (The noticeably rapid growth of the European commercial community is in itself a factor in this context.) Even on a cautious assessment, therefore, it can be said that general trading prospects remain very bright.

The capital projects outlook is, as always modest in comparison to the truly 'oil-rich' states. However, British consultants, contractors and suppliers dominate this field, and we have done very well with the smelter (around £56 million), the

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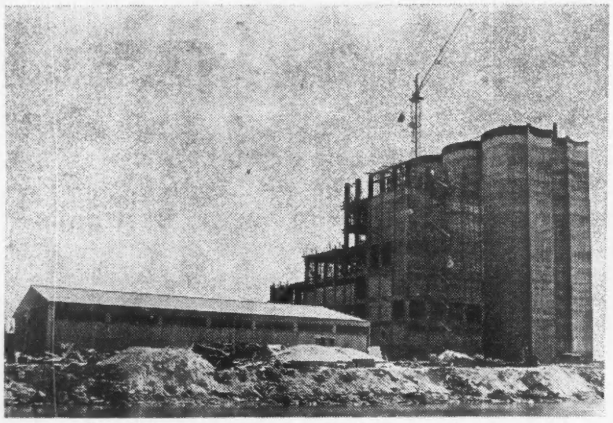
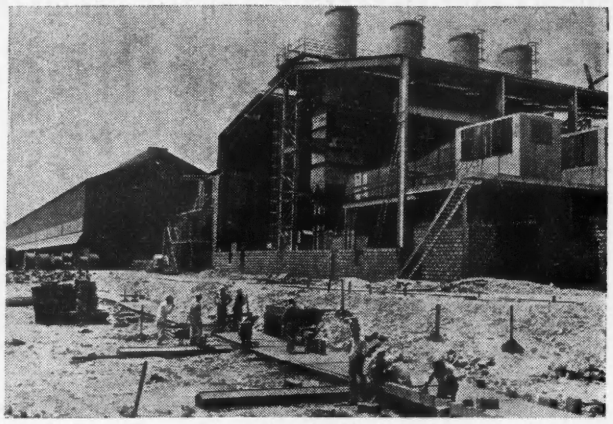


Bahrain Flour Mill Company's mill, equipped by Thomas Robinson and Son Ltd. of Rochdale.



The Alba powerhouse is equipped with John-Brown turbines and Hawker Siddeley generators.

BAHRAIN

continued

airport development (about £8 million) and sundry smaller works. We are well-placed also to cater for the two major Government projects in hand, the new power station and desalination plant (up to £16 million) and the new hospital (about £5 million). Two large hotels costing in the order of £2 million each are on the drawing boards, a £1 million aluminium extrusion plant is on the way and there is still a good chance that a second large smelter will be located on the island when the aluminium supply/demand ratio offers worthwhile returns. The oil company is reported to be going ahead with plans for a £25 million desulphuriser to supply the Japanese market, with a possibility of further refinery expansion. On past experience we can be sure that our consultants and contractors will be ready to rise to these occasions, but suppliers will have to be better braced to follow through and to take advantage of the ground which is cleared for them.

In the light of our share of the total market it is difficult to single out general areas where we could do better. When one has discounted imports for which we cannot possibly be competitive, such as fresh foods, spices, cotton fabrics, cameras and radios, one finds that our market share where we are competitive is of the order of 40-50 per cent and higher. In these circumstances it is worth noting where the attack on our entrenched position is strongest.

Partly through circumstances beyond our control we have virtually lost the car and commercial vehicle market to the Japanese, whose sales have increased in proportion to their industry's output. In 1969, 735 new British vehicles were registered in Bahrain, compared to 396 Japanese (whose sales here were negligible five years earlier): the comparative figures for the first nine months of 1971 are 245 and 779. Whereas we formerly supplied all specialised vehicles, a Japanese company have just won a Port Authority tender for 30 fork-lifts (and delivered them embarrassingly early!)

There is pressure from the competition in non-ethical medical preparations and pharmaceuticals (we have 47 per cent of the market), prepared, canned and frozen foodstuffs (25 per cent-75 per cent), woollen and worsted materials (28 per cent). Although in 1970 we supplied 62 per cent of the market in reinforcing steel, with sales worth almost BD 1 million, a serious Japanese attack has come with their success in gaining the contract (worth BD 240,000) to supply box girders for the new causeway bridge. And they have very recently succeeded in selling their first cable to the State Electricity Department, creating the first serious breach in a market which has been 90 per cent ours. An American company has invested in local assembly of domestic air-conditioners in order to continue to sell a high-priced product.

There are no exceptional obstacles to selling in Bahrain, as compared to the Middle East generally. Complaints against suppliers are the same as ever: late (rather than long) deliveries, and the cost of recent inflation (a matter of extreme sensitivity) are at the head, but one hears the same said, in unguarded moments, of some non-British exporters. The main point to be made, perhaps, is that the competition is working hard, is now able to reap the advantages of direct diplomatic relations, and that a market worth their gaining is doubly worth our keeping.

It follows that at this time more than any other in local history we need to demonstrate our eagerness to maintain a rich, longstanding trading relationship. That can only be effectively achieved by developing personal relationships on the spot with both agents and end-customers. This has often been said: it is still true, and there are 25 million reasons a year why it is worthwhile.

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Qatar: a scene of great activity on all fronts

By P. J. Hurr, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Doha

THE development of Qatar was, until recently, steady rather than spectacular but this pattern seems certain to change in the future. Following the 1970 Tehran agreement on oil prices and as a result of increased oil production Qatar's revenue was expected to increase from approximately £56 million in 1970 to a figure approaching £90 million in 1971. Qatar, with its population of some 120,000 is, in other words, very rich indeed.

The Qatar Government have not, however, made the same mistake as others and have made good use of the funds at their disposal. Considerable sums of money have been set aside for infrastructure development and Qatar already boasts a well run airport, a port, an expanding network of roads and adequate water and electricity supplies. In the mid-sixties the Government began to seek ways to broaden the base of the economy and industrialisation plans are still being drawn up. The country has since made rapid strides and as well as the completion of cement and fish processing industries, the second half of the nineteen sixties saw the commencement of work on a £28 million fertiliser plant and a flour mill both of which are due to be completed in 1972. Other projects on which work has since begun are an LPG plant (£25 million) with its associated pipeline and jetty, an oil refinery (£5 million) and extensions to the existing cement works (£4 million). At the same time the Government have not overlooked the need to ensure that infrastructure development keeps pace with industrial development and substantial funds are being allocated for such things as improvements to the existing water and electricity supplies and/or road construction. Plans are also being made for the construction of new hospitals and for extensions or improvements to Doha's port and airport.

The scene which now greets the new arrival or visitor is one of great activity on all fronts, and most merchants will now admit that business is good. Imports in 1970 reached a record £30 million and will almost certainly continue to rise given the present policy of pressing ahead with industrial expansion. Principal imports in recent years have been plant and equipment for industrial projects and electrical goods, and in these fields British manufacturers have continued to secure the lion's share of local imports. According to the most recent trade statistics published, the leading suppliers to Qatar in 1970 were the United Kingdom, with about a quarter of the market, and the United States and Japan each with about a 10 per cent share of the local market.

Despite the somewhat hectic pace of recent years there is no sign of a decline or even levelling off in business activity locally. The Government are known to be considering the establishment of a number of industries in Qatar, with a view to making the maximum use of the State's natural resources,

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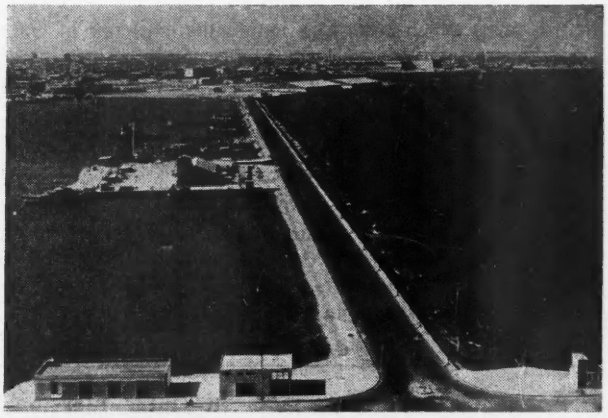
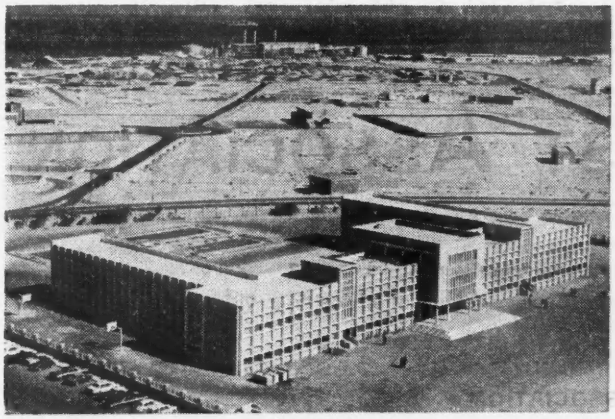


Doha harbour from the sea, showing the causeway linking the quay with the storage and customs areas. Engineering consultants to the Qatar Government for Doha Port are Coode and Partners.



Doha High School for Boys with the Ras Abu Aboud power station in the background. Engineering consultants to the Qatar Government on power development are Preece, Cardew and Rider.

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A general view of Doha photographed from the air.

QATAR
continued

and amongst major industrial projects reported to be under serious study either within Government circles or by the Government in association with overseas interests, are an aluminium smelting industry (firm proposals for the establishment of an aluminium smelter in Qatar are understood to have been put forward by at least two major overseas concerns), an LNG plant, a steel rolling mill and a glass manufacturing industry. Also under consideration or in hand are the establishment of a number of small and medium sized industries, including sack and bag manufacture, solar panning and detergent manufacture, together with the various infrastructure developments already mentioned. No detailed plans are published but it seems probable that between £100 million and £200 million will be spent on development in Qatar over the next five to 10 years. If more oil is found, and recent reports suggest that this may be so, the level of expenditure could be higher still.

Qatar is now a fully independent state, following the termination of the treaty arrangements with the United Kingdom in September 1971, but there is no reason why British firms should not continue to do well here. The market is British orientated and there is every indication that the fund of goodwill towards Britain that has built up over the years has not been eroded by recent developments.

However there is no room for complacency, and in view of the rapidly changing local scene it could well be in the interests of British companies to review their existing business arrangements for the territory. It is a sad fact that many British firms attempting to do business in Qatar have as their agents firms which, for one reason or another, are no longer suitable. A number of British companies seem content to remain in breach of the Qatar law which states that overseas firms wishing to appoint agents for Qatar must appoint a Qatari company for this purpose. There are also many British firms which choose to ignore the existence of Qatar as a separate market and many representatives who visit the Gulf either visit Qatar for a very short time or miss Doha from their itineraries altogether—this despite the fact that in terms of both revenue and population Qatar is the second largest of the lower Gulf States.

The message therefore is that British firms have done well here, and in some cases exceptionally well. However there is room for improvement in our general attitude towards this small but valuable market. Given this improvement there is no reason why British firms should not continue to enjoy considerable success here in the future.

A list of capital projects in Qatar may be obtained for 15p from the Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7016 or 7017).

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Small firms and competition policy

THE importance of a balanced industrial structure including small and medium sized firms as well as large ones for the maintenance of competition, is emphasised in a research report commissioned by the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms and published on December 30.

The report, *Aspects of Monopoly and Restrictive Practices Legislation in Relation to Small Firms* by S. Moos (HMSO, price 45p), reviews the aims and effects of British monopoly legislation. It calls for intensive research into this issue which 'has become acute with the merger wave of the sixties and its emphasis on economies of scale'.

The study also reviews the effect of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the Resale Prices Act. It concludes that so far little is known about the effects of these acts on small firms and points out, for example, that the available evidence suggests that, contrary to common impression, Resale Price Maintenance as well as the abolition of RPM seems to work only at the fringe of the forces which determine the fate of the small independent retail firm. In so far as the anti-competitive forces blocked by these acts have been channelled elsewhere as, for example, by 'the replacement of collective restrictive practices by growth—via merger—of dominating firms', efforts to increase competition and favour the efficient small firm may have been frustrated. The report quotes the Bakery Trade as an example of this, although in some trades, eg yarn spinning, the author believes that legislation has had a favourable effect on efficient small firms.

The report also states that 'beyond the considerations of efficiency and competitiveness today, sight should not be lost of long-term goals for society to be arrived at: dispersion rather than concentration of economic power and decision making; plants near optimal size; short lines of communication between head office and factory floor . . . the individual's freedom of choice and satisfaction as consumer and producer of goods and services.'

Eighteen research studies were commissioned by the Committee and four more of the reports in this series have yet to appear: Numbers 3 and 18 *Small Firms in Manufacturing* and *The Relative Efficiency of Small and Large Firms* will be published in the course of the next few weeks, while numbers 16 and 17 on the Committee's Questionnaire Survey should appear in the Spring of 1972.

Changed requirements in company accounts

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has made the Companies (Accounts) Regulations 1971 which come into operation on February 7, 1972. The Regulations alter the requirements of the Companies Acts as to the matters to be stated in the accounts of a company which is neither a holding company nor a subsidiary. The changes are:

1. A company whose turnover for the period to which the accounts relate does not exceed £250,000 is not required to state it. The limit was formerly £50,000.
2. If the aggregate of directors' emoluments shown in the accounts does not exceed £15,000 particulars of the emoluments of individual directors need not be shown. This limit was formerly £7,500.

Copies of the Regulations (SI 1971 No. 2044) are available from HMSO price 2p (4½p including postage).

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. P. A. Lingard, to be chairman of the East Midlands Electricity Board, in succession to Mr. P. Sydney, who is retiring at his own request on June 30, 1972, and as a part-time member of the Central Electricity Generating Board from July 1, 1972.

Mr. R. A. Peddie, to be a member of the Central Electricity Generating Board from January 1, 1972 in succession to Mr. E. S. Booth, whose appointment as chairman of the Yorkshire Electricity Board has already been announced.

Mr. G. F. I. Roberts, to be a full-time member of the Gas Council from January 1, 1972 in place of Mr. D. E. Rooke who became deputy chairman of the Gas Council on the same date.

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Finland after the 1970 Trade Drive

by Charles Godden, First Secretary (Commercial), Helsinki

THOUGH Finland has a population of less than 5 million it offers a variety of rewarding possibilities to the exporter. Timber and the products of its forest-based industries remain the backbone of the economy and account for about 55 per cent of the country's exports. However, one of the dominant features of the country's development in recent years has been rapid industrialisation. Finland is now a highly industrialised country producing a wide range of capital and consumer goods. Metal industry products alone now account for a quarter of Finland's total exports: and this industry will go on expanding. The volume of Finland's industrial production has already doubled in the past decade.

It is generally accepted that British exports to Finland have not been as large as they might have been. This is not to say that we have not done well. In the ratings for Britain's 'Top Twenty' export markets, Finland has not only been in the charts but has been moving steadily up. Twentieth in 1968 with our exports totalling £79.9 million; 19th in 1969 with £101.3 million; and 17th in 1970 with £128.9 million. In the first nine months of this year the value of our exports rose by about 7 per cent on last year's equivalent figure and it is likely that by the end of the year imports from Britain will be in the region of £138 million. But at the same time the balance of trade remains, as it has remained for many years, substantially in Finland's favour. The following table shows the pattern of Anglo-Finnish trade over recent years; there is no doubt that the trade gap could be narrowed with advantage:

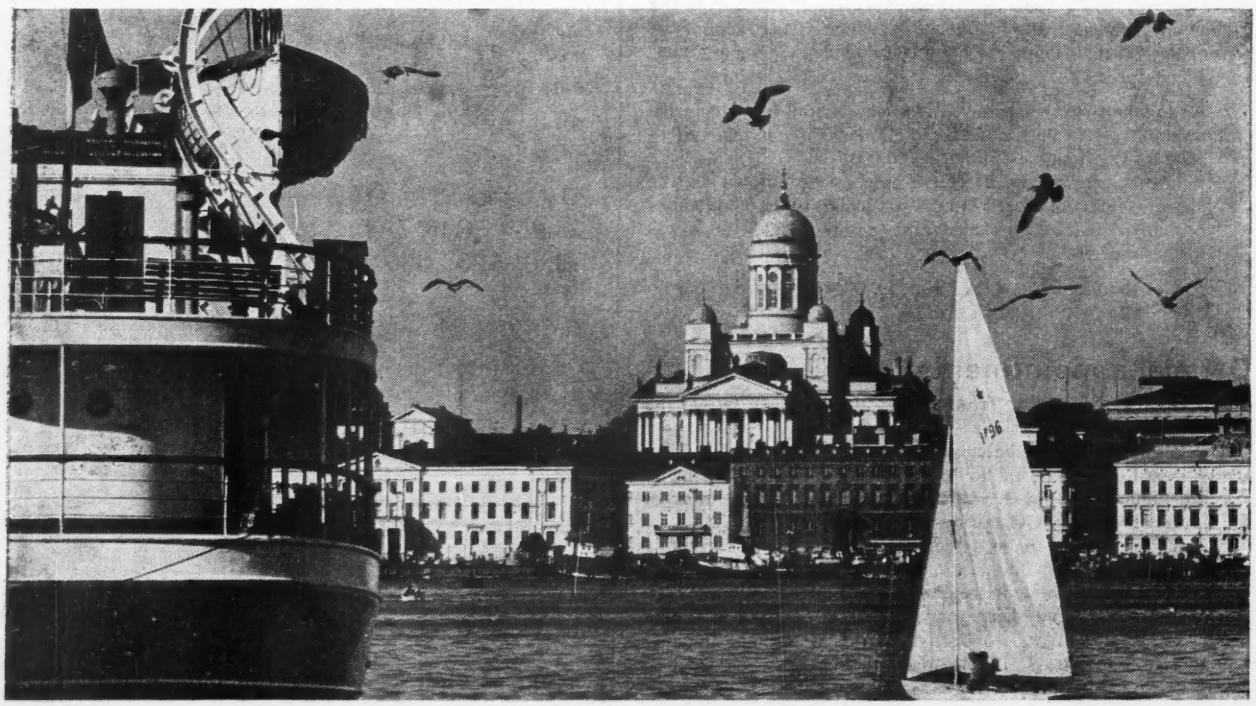
	British exports £ million	British imports £ million
1965	73.0	116.3
1968	79.9	160.7
1969	101.4	173.6
1970	128.9	195.0

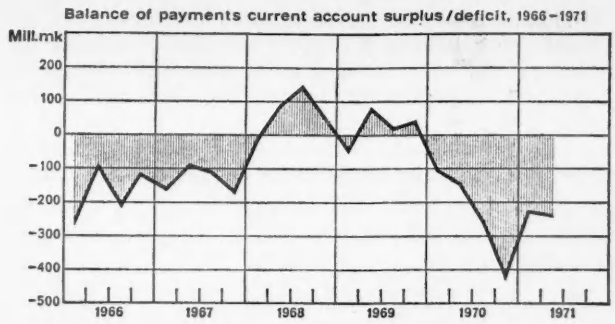
There is an obvious and abundant fund of goodwill towards us. English is widespread and is now the first spoken foreign language. While sentiment will not cloud commercial judgement it does provide the flux for valuable contacts. Other advantages are the ease of communications for salesmen, the facilities for rapid transport of goods and in recent years, the trade benefits of FINEFTA. In the report of the first British Week in Finland as long ago as 1933, some reasons were put forward for our failure to gain a larger share of the Finnish market: late deliveries, failure to visit the market and working from Stockholm. These apply equally today. Added to these are new factors facing the British exporters here as elsewhere. The Finnish customer is more discerning and selective. International competition has become keener. Apart from the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Russia, our principal competitors, others such as Japan are now appearing on the scene.

The Trade Drive in 1970

The aims of the British Trade Drive in Finland in 1970 have been the subject of previous articles in this journal. The main object was to focus the attention of the British exporter on the opportunities which lie in the market. The Finnish economy had made great strides after the depression and devaluation of 1967 and it was considered that 1970 would be a good time for Britain to make a massive export promotional effort. In the event the timing proved to be a success. For this enterprise and its successful implementation by all concerned we are still receiving appreciative comments from British and Finnish businessmen alike. One of the heartening features of the Drive was the considerable increase in the numbers of British visitors to Finland and a greater awareness in British

Business and leisure in Finland. A view of Helsinki waterfront.





Seasonally adjusted quarterly figures. Current rate of exchange. £1 = approximately 10 Fmks. Source: Bank of Finland.

industry of the export opportunities which exist. And many who came fresh or tried harder have undoubtedly reaped their reward.

The economy in 1971

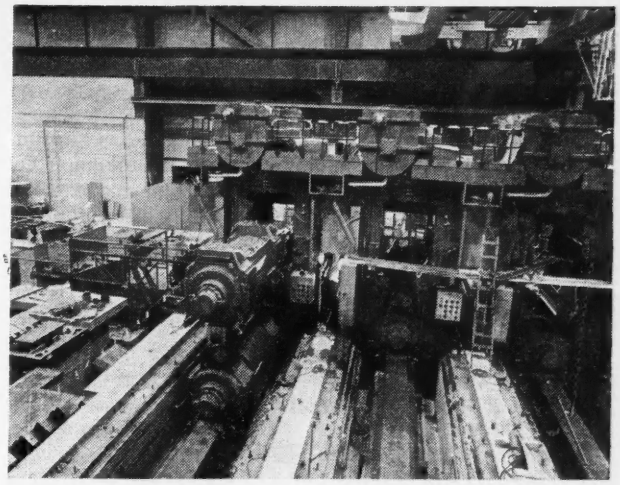
Last year the Finnish economy lost much of the buoyancy of 1968-70. As an exporting country she has suffered since the summer of 1971 from the failure of the American and British economies to develop as hoped. The balance of payments gap has therefore widened. There are also tough negotiations ahead with the EEC on Finland's application to co-operate in industrial free trade with the enlarged community. These problems which will have temporary effects should not however affect the long-term upward trend of the economy.

The keynote is that Finland is a relatively prosperous country with a per capita gross national product comparable with those of many of the larger economies of Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, and so offers a receptive market for a considerable variety of products. The competition from other and new countries will increase. There is consequently a need for continuing effort. Once in it is easier to stay. To the extent that our competitors get in before us and consolidate they will be harder to dislodge.

Capital goods

Apart from the 'green gold' of the forests and some mineral wealth, Finland is not well endowed with natural resources. With the declining relative importance of agriculture and the need to avoid the over-exploitation of the forests it is not surprising that the main growth areas in the economy are those which depend heavily on imported raw materials, fuel and plant. There is also a need for technology and an Agreement on Technical Co-operation was signed earlier this year between Finland and the United Kingdom. British products generally have a good reputation, but they do not sell on this alone. The market requires constant attention. In addition to regular visits to the agent, who is normally based in Helsinki, calls on the major customers, undoubtedly pay dividends. Such calls are doubly appreciated when extra time is spent getting outside Helsinki to visit plants in the provincial centres. In the following paragraphs the main growth areas for the immediate future are covered in more detail. Besides the particular possibilities in each area, there is a constant demand in many industries for products of a more universal application, such as instrumentation, compressors, special pumps, valves and metering equipment.

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. Future articles in this series will deal with Norway and Sweden.



A three-stand tandem cold steel strip mill under construction at the Hameenlinna works of Rautaruukki Oy. Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd. are the main contractors.

Metals and engineering

The expansion in the basic steel industry, which began in the late 60s with the building of the Rautaruukki steel plant and the plate rolling mill, continues. A new sheet rolling mill will start production shortly at Hameenlinna. Plans to build stainless steel rolling capacity are already far developed. Further stages of refinement are likely to succeed in the coming years. Many British suppliers of plant and ancillaries have already obtained a major share of the business and there are continuing opportunities.

The engineering industry has for a long time been one of the most rapid growth areas. The real gross value of its production has more than doubled during the past decade. There is virtually no local manufacture of machine tools or other engineering production plant. Export opportunities for British companies exist in these fields as well as in specialised components for eg, ships, road vehicles, paper and pulp making machinery, agricultural machinery and electrical machinery. Competition is keen and the products of many countries are to be found in the market. But prospects are good for British firms who can deliver on time and can offer an effective after-sales service.

Chemicals and plastics

The average annual growth of the chemical industry in volume of output has been as high as 9 per cent since 1960 and climbed to 15 per cent in 1970. The continuity of expansion is guaranteed by present and planned investment in production plant. A petrochemicals industry, initially producing ethylene, polythene and PVC is about to come into production. Later expansion is planned to cover phenol, styrene and man-made fibres. Other important developments are planned for the production of domestic chemicals, antibiotics, chlorine and polystyrene. A new oil refinery is to be built shortly. Also the introduction of natural gas is expected to give birth to a new branch of chemical industry. This list is by no means exhaustive, and British suppliers of 'know how', plant and equipment should watch developments closely.

(continued on next page)

FINLAND
continued

Environment

Concern for the environment has a long tradition in Finland. As an example the large mining company, Outokumpu Oy recently made available £80,000 for equipment and research at their Kokkola works to reduce the effects of residue gas. And the Government-owned oil refinery Neste is allocating huge sums for anti-pollution work over the next few years. The problem is ever-present with the paper industry. A small group of pollution experts visited the United Kingdom in September to examine plant and techniques. There is undoubted scope here for the export of equipment and 'know how'.

Energy

The need for energy has grown with the growth of industry. This has led to an increase in the demand for oil which has thrown a heavy burden on the balance of payments. Hydro-electric power has reached its optimum. Nuclear power is therefore planned to solve a part of the growing need. Two 440 megawatt plants have recently been ordered from the USSR by the state-owned power company, Imatran Voima Oy; the first to be completed in 1976 and the other in 1978. A private nuclear power company, TVO, owned by a group of leading industrial firms, is expected to place an order for a third reactor in the near future. Municipal authorities, particularly the City of Helsinki and the neighbouring areas, also have plans to go nuclear during the next decade. Britain supplies gas and steam turbines to Finland and British producers of specialised equipment may find interesting opportunities in these developments.

Natural gas will be the other major development in the Finnish power industry. A contract with Russia for the supply of natural gas was concluded last month. Deliveries are to begin in 1974 and are expected to increase to about 3,000 million cu. m. a year by 1980. Initially the gas will be used only by industry, district heating plants and power stations. The laying of the pipe lines will create a demand for specialised equipment and 'know how'.

Transport

Our share of Finland's highly competitive and international car market has been growing steadily during the years of EFTA. British heavy lorries are manufactured under licence. Britain also enjoys a good share of the market for lighter trucks.

The city of Helsinki is going ahead with the first metro system in Finland. The prototype train has recently been put on the test track, and the civil engineering work for the first line has started. In co-operation with the experts and suppliers of specialised equipment from many countries—including Britain—the Helsinki authorities aim at having the traffic on the first line to start in 1978. The extension of the metro rail network will continue throughout the next decade.

Improvement of the road network will continue steadily with new motorways and highways and surfacing of existing dirt roads, and there will be a continuing demand for particularly heavy, specialised construction machinery from abroad, alongside the less sophisticated local machinery.

Electronics and computers

There is a strong television industry. Manufacture of basic controllers is developing. Progress has also been made in the

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cargo liner
and container
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Finland Steamship Company, Helsinki

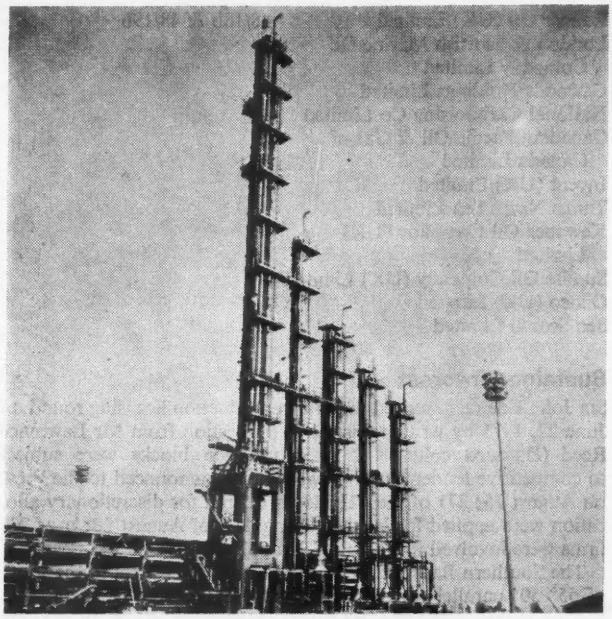
London Agents: CHARLES GEE & CO.
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, EC3M 3JT
Telephone No. 01-626 0161. Telex No. 888791/2

United Baltic Corporation Limited

21 MINCING LANE, LONDON, EC3R 7HH
Telephone No. 01-626 3311. Telex No. 884272

Oy Finnlines Limited, Helsinki

Agents: GLOVER BROS. (LONDON) LTD.
8 NEW STREET, LONDON, EC2M 4UY
Telephone No. 01-623 1311. Telex No. 886907



The new 150,000 metric ton cracker at the Porvoo Oil Refinery of Neste Oy was due on stream at the end of December 1971. British companies have been involved in sub-contracting work.

manufacture of biotechnical equipment and of process control equipment and instrumentation. There is no local manufacture of electronic components. Consequently there is growing demand for components from abroad including potentiometers, capacitors, semi-conductors, printed and integrated circuits and computer memory systems.

The use of computers has increased greatly in the recent past and there are now over 200 in operation. This number is expected to double in the next few years.

Consumer goods

Finnish industry is increasingly able to make those products which the Finnish consumer desires. However, as in all developed countries with rising standards of living the consumer becomes ever more discerning. This increases the demand for imported products. British exporters are having a good deal of success in meeting this demand.

Where do future opportunities lie? There are good opportunities here for most consumer products, except basic foodstuffs and dairy produce, provided of course prices and delivery times are competitive and attention is paid to quality and design. The latter point must be stressed as Finland has achieved an international reputation for design and the average consumer is extremely design-conscious.

One of the features of the Trade Drive was the success of the 'British Shopping Fortnight' which showed that a wide range of consumer goods could be sold. Many of the new lines introduced at that time are now regularly stocked. Among the items which proved successful then and seem to hold the best prospect of sales now are fabrics of all kinds, ladies and men's knitwear, 'party style' fashion clothes, speciality foodstuffs, games and toys, household porcelain and earthenware and glass tableware, household articles and kitchen equipment, smaller domestic electric appliances and giftware of all kinds.

In particular the Finnish clothing industry is expanding and there is a steady demand for worsteds, denim, knitted fabrics, velvet, etc. British wool fabrics are well-known and respected for their quality. 1.7 million pairs of shoes were imported in 1970, 60 per cent of which were women's shoes. Great Britain was the third biggest footwear exporter to Finland after Italy and Austria. There is scope for increased imports of fashionable women's shoes from the United Kingdom. The emphasis should, however, be on broad fittings. In respect of toys the indications are that greater emphasis will in future be placed on educational value.

Within the consumer goods field, one should not forget the importance which the Finns attach to outdoor leisure activities. With 66,000 lakes in their country boating is, inevitably, a popular pastime. There is a strong indigenous small-boat industry but there are also imports of pleasure craft and consequently opportunities for British suppliers of boats, accessories and components.

A feature of the Finnish market is that trade in consumer goods is split up into four large competitive groups, the two co-operatives OTK and SOK and the two private organisations Kesko and the Finnish Wholesalers' Association which incorporates Tukkukauppojen Oy and Rautakonttori, who, between them, dominate the market. Sales through these organisations can reach practically all the department stores and most of the specialist retail outlets in Finland.

Scope for British goods

To sum up: Finnish industrial development offers considerable scope for British capital goods. Equally there is scope in the field of consumer durables provided the products are of good design and quality. To hesitate in our pursuance of market opportunities when so much is in our favour (including a tremendous store of goodwill following the 1970 Trade Drive), could find us left out in the cold: for the chill wind of competition is blowing harder.

There are encouraging signs, since 1970, that British industry is paying greater attention to the Finnish market. But the criteria of price, quality, delivery times and after-sales service will have to be met if we are to sustain, let alone expand, our share of the market. We in the British Embassy in Helsinki are hopeful that British exporters will respond to the challenge and the Commercial Department is ready and eager to support them.

New ferry service between UK and Finland

THE three leading shipping companies trading between the UK and Finland—United Baltic Corporation Ltd., Finland Steamship Co. Ltd. and Oy Finnlines Ltd.—have signed an agreement to develop further the already existing co-operation by establishing a joint ferry service between the London area and Finland, commencing January 1973.

Specialised roll-on/roll-off vessels are now under construction, and each company will berth one ferry. The new service will supply an integrated transport system not only between the terminals in each country but also from and to inland areas.

These ferries—which involve a combined investment by the owners of approximately £9 million—will be of latest design and will provide three scheduled sailings each week, cutting the transit time to 60 hours between the two countries. They will cater for all types of export and import cargoes including timber, on ships' trailers and flats, in containers and TIR trailers, and motor cars, as well as all other types of wheeled vehicles.

Public inquiry into stranding of mv 'Summerside'

THE Department of Trade and Industry have ordered a public formal investigation under Section 466 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, into the stranding of the mv 'Summerside'. The casualty occurred on May 6, 1970, two miles north of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

The hearing will commence at 1030 hours on Monday, February 28, 1972, at the Sheriff Court House, Lawmarket, Edinburgh.

Southern Basin blocks allocated in fourth petroleum production licensing round

THE allocation of Continental Shelf petroleum production licences for the Southern Basin of the North Sea (the waters of the UK Sector of the shelf south of the parallel 55° 50′) was announced by the Minister for Industry, Sir John Eden, in a written answer in the House of Commons on December 22, 1971.

Sir John said that he had sent a list of the companies and groups of companies who have accepted offers of blocks to his questioner and that a copy of the list had been placed in the Library of the House for reference. "I expect to be able to announce further allocations early in the New Year. Official Gazette notices will follow as formal licensing procedures are completed".

The allocation of blocks is as follows:

	BLOCKS ALLOCATED
Berkley Petroleums (UK) Limited	43/13b & 43/17b & 43/18b
Conoco Limited NCB (Exploration) Limited	48/20b & 48/24b & 48/25b 49/6b & 49/11b & 49/12b, 49/13
Arpet Petroleum Limited Norsk Hydro Oil & Gas Limited Minster Assets Limited British Sun Oil Co Limited North Sea Exploitation & Research Co Limited	53/14
Shell UK Limited Esso Petroleum Company Limited	39/12 & 39/17 49/9 & 49/14b
The Gas Council Amoco UK Petroleum Limited Amerada Exploration Limited Texas Eastern (UK) Limited	47/15 & 48/11b 53/3
North Sea Ventures Limited	41/24B & 41/25B 47/13b & 47/14b 48/28b & 52/2
Ball & Collins (North Sea) Limited NEPCO Exploration (UK) Limited Th. Weisser Limited Assindia (Oil & Gas) Limited (Gelsenberg) Lingen Offshore Limited (Schatbau) London & Bombay United Investments Limited	38/8
Texas Gas Exploration (UK) Limited	38/12
Inlet Petroleum (Caledonian) Limited	38/17
Pict Petroleum Limited	42/26
Dolphin Petroleum Limited Kirby Petroleum (Scotland) Limited	47/1
Terrax Exploration Limited	
Clinton International North Sea Limited Zapata Offshore Services Limited Hadson Ohio Oil (UK) Limited Bomin North Sea Limited Canadian Export Gas & Oil (UK) Limited Carless, Capel & Leonard Limited Acmin Explorations (UK) Limited	42/15 43/11
BP Petroleum Development Limited	48/7b & 48/8b
Ranger Oil (UK) Limited London & Scottish Marine Oil Company Limited Cawoods Holdings Limited National Carbonising Co Limited Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas of Canada Limited Invent (UK) Limited Tanks North Sea Limited Kewanee Oil Company (UK) Limited Sunlite Oil Company (UK) Limited Oxoco (UK) Limited Sea Search Limited	48/18b & 48/19b

Sustained interest

SIR John Eden announced the fourth production licensing round on June 22, 1971 by written answer to a question from Mr Lawrence Reed (Hansard columns 255/256). Fifteen blocks were subject to competitive tender and the awards were announced to the Press on August 25; 271 of the 421 blocks offered for discretionary allocation were applied for by the closing date of August 20; over 200 firms were involved in a total of 92 applications.

The Southern Basin of the North Sea are the waters to the south of 55° 50′ parallel where rapid developments have taken place in the discovery and production of natural gas since 1964 when licensing started.

Applications which the Minister has now decided demonstrate a sustained interest in exploring this area. Each of the successful applicants has undertaken to carry out a programme of work involving a thorough exploration of his licensed territory. Forty-three per cent of the total territory involved has been allocated to indigenous British companies. The Minister in making his decisions has had in mind the criteria given in the London Gazette Notice of June 22 announcing the offer of territory for licensing.

The criteria were:

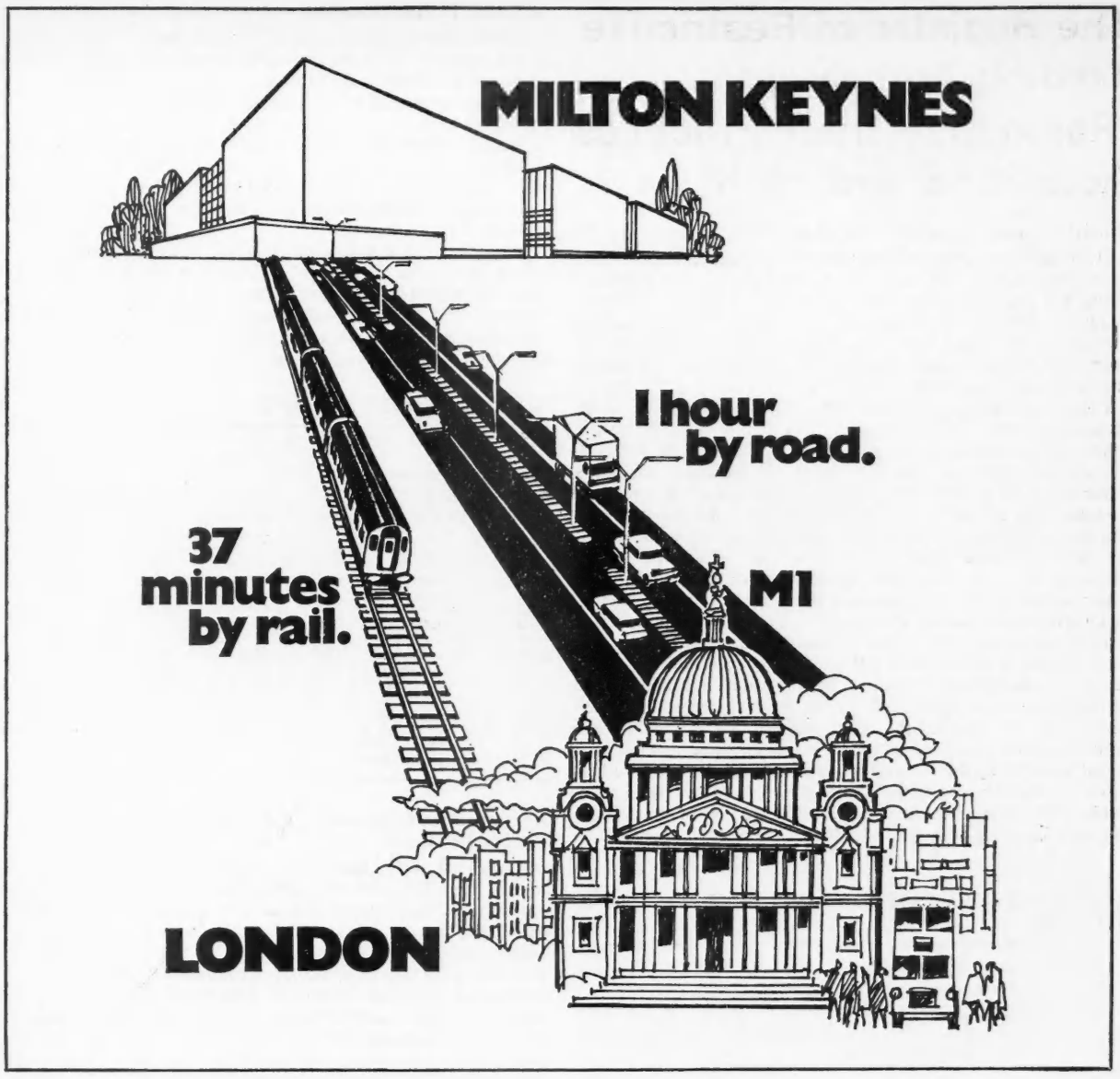
(a) where a body corporate incorporated in a country outside the United Kingdom holds a controlling interest in the applicant, the extent to which equitable reciprocal treatment is accorded in such other country;
(b) the extent to which the applicant will further the thorough and rapid exploration of the oil and gas resources of the United Kingdom Continental Shelf, particular attention being paid to the financial and technical ability of the applicant to carry out an acceptable work programme, details of which will be called for when required during the consideration of the applications;
(c) exploration work already done by or on behalf of the applicant which is relevant to the areas applied for;
(d) where the applicant already holds a production licence or licences, his overall performance to date;
(e) the extent of the contribution which the applicant has made or is planning to make to the economy of the United Kingdom including the strengthening of the United Kingdom balance of payments and the growth of industry and employment.

Five major gas fields have been discovered in the Southern Basin and the last of these will be producing commercially by early next year. At mid-1971 the intake from the North Sea was equivalent to over 80 per cent of the total gas available to the country, and it is estimated that recoverable reserves are of the order of 32 trillion cubic feet and that by about 1975 more than 4,000,000,000 cubic feet per day will be available excluding possible further gas reserves in the Northern waters of the North Sea.

The allocation of the blocks in the Southern Basin leaves a further 250 blocks in areas off the Scottish coast and in the Western Approaches to be allocated. As stated, the Minister for Industry expects to be able to complete the allocation for these areas early in the New Year and to make further announcements as soon as offers o blocks are accepted.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (01-248 9876 ext 6147).



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The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 and 1968)

Additions and amendments to the Register

A LIST of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register between October 1 and December 31, 1971 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics. The index as it stood at July 30, 1957, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 16, 1957 (pages 371-378), to which subsequent additions and amendments have been published at approximately quarterly intervals—the last on October 7, 1971.

The purpose of the index is to help the public in searching for agreements in the public register itself. The index shows commodities which are the subject of agreements on the register, and the commodities are described exactly as they are in the particulars submitted to the Registrar of the agreements concerned. Where an agreement operates in a particular area, this has been indicated whenever practicable. The symbol 'B' placed in the index against an agreement denotes that a direction has been issued, copy of which is on the registered file, discharging the Registrar from his obligation to take proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of that particular agreement during the continuance in force of the direction. Symbol 'C' indicates that the agreement in question has been referred to the Restrictive Practices Court and that the Court has made a declaration or order, a copy of which has been entered on the registered file. Symbol 'D' means that an agreement has been determined; 'E' signifies that an agreement has expired or will expire at a given date; and 'F' indicates that an agreement has been varied, whether by the removal of registrable restrictions or otherwise as to its terms or parties, so that it would not have been registrable at all had it taken the varied form at the time of registration. The date following each symbol indicates the month concerned.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity			
	A			
3695	Asbestos Fibres			*D*
3696	Asbestos Fibres			*D12/70*
	B			
181	Building materials			*delete F4/66*
2971	Building materials and plumbing materials			*add F6/71*
	C			
3674	Corrugated cardboard, London and 16 counties			
3702	Corrugated cardboard, 6 West Midlands counties (and temporarily, S and W Wales and SW England)			
	E			
3501	Electrical goods, electrical installation			E
554	Engineers sensitised materials			*add D66/67*
	F			
2946	Fish	Aberdeen	F11/70	*add C12/70*
3086	Fish	Aberdeen		*add F9/71*
1255	Fish	Clyde Area	F6/70	*add C12/70*
2314	Fish	Scotland	F11/70	*add C12/70*
	H			
3588	Heating and ventilating installation			E
3613	Heating and ventilating installation			E
3647	Heating and ventilating installation (mechanical services)			E
	N			
3251	Newspapers and periodicals, Bury St. Edmunds and District			*add D7/71*
3241	Newspapers and periodicals, Crediton			*add D12/70*
3234	Newspapers and periodicals, Derby			*add D6/71*
3254	Newspapers and periodicals, Newport and District			*add D7/71*
3238	Newspapers and periodicals, Northampton			*add D12/70*
3232	Newspapers and periodicals, Nottingham and District			*add D5/71*
3250	Newspapers and periodicals, Plymouth and District			*add D7/71*
3248	Newspapers and periodicals, Portsmouth and District			*add D7/71*
3249	Newspapers and periodicals, Reading and District			*add D11/71*
3239	Newspapers and periodicals, Southport and District			*add D7/71*
3243	Newspapers and periodicals, Taunton and District			*add D4/71*
3365	Newspapers and periodicals, Tyne and Tees			*add D7/71*

'D' and 'F' Agreements

The list below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, brings up to date at December 31, 1971 the list of agreements determined or varied as described above. Although these agreements already appear in the above-mentioned list of additions and amendments, they are shown separately under this heading for the benefit of readers. Agreements which were registered as running for a specified period which has now expired, or will expire on a given date (ie those marked 'E' in the main list), are not included in the 'D' and 'F' list; in many cases these 'E' agreements are intended to be renewed or re-made in a similar form on expiry.

It should be noted that the inclusion of an agreement about a commodity in the 'D' and 'F' list does not necessarily mean that there are no other restrictive agreements about that commodity. Further, a 'D' or 'F' agreement may sometimes be replaced by a new agreement which will appear in the main list of additions and amendments when it is registered.

'D' AND 'F' AGREEMENTS

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	Area	D or F date
554	Engineers sensitised materials	D	66/67
2971	Building Materials and Plumbing Materials	F	June 1971
3086	Fish Aberdeen	F	Sept. 1971
3232	Newspapers and periodicals Nottingham and District	D	May 1971
3234	Newspapers and periodicals Derby	D	June 1971
3238	Newspapers and periodicals Northampton	D	Dec. 1970
3239	Newspapers and periodicals Southport and District	D	July 1971
3241	Newspapers and periodicals Crediton	D	Dec. 1970
3243	Newspapers and periodicals Taunton and District	D	April 1971
3248	Newspapers and periodicals Portsmouth and District	D	July 1971
3249	Newspapers and periodicals Reading and District	D	Nov. 1971
3250	Newspapers and periodicals Plymouth and District	D	July 1971
3251	Newspapers and periodicals Bury St. Edmunds and District	D	July 1971
3254	Newspapers and periodicals Newport and District	D	July 1971
3365	Newspapers and periodicals Tyne and Tees	D	July 1971
3695	Asbestos Fibres	D	
3696	Asbestos Fibres	D	Dec. 1970

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

ON April 10, 1959, there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 859) a list of all agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued, except those which had already been dealt with by the Court. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals and the list given below headed "Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court" brings the position up to date at December 31, 1971. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements which he thinks affect the public interest, is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitor's Branch, Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1ST. The agreements shown in square brackets have been abandoned after the issue of a Notice of Reference.

AGREEMENTS REFERRED TO THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
2947	Beers and stouts, wines and spirits
3664	Heating and ventilating installation
3668	Heating and ventilating installation
3670	Heating and ventilating installation

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State may, on the representation of the Registrar, give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. Lists (commencing April 11, 1969) headed as this paragraph is headed, have been published periodically in the *Board of Trade Journal* (now incorporated in *Trade and Industry*) giving details of agreements in respect of

which directions under that subsection have been given and are in force. These agreements are indicated in the index to the register by the symbol 'B', but no directions have been issued during quarter October 1 to December 31, 1971.

Inspection of the Register

The register may be inspected at a fee of 5p per day, between 10 am and 4.30 pm on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP
9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL
64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

Government gives more time for consultation on R & D Green Paper

THE Government have decided to extend by one month the time for consultations on the proposals contained in the Green Paper 'A Framework for Government Research and Development', published on November 24.

In a Written Answer in the House of Commons on December 21, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said:

'I understand that because of unexpectedly heavy demand copies of Cmnd. 4814 were not available between November 25 and December 3 but are now obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. In response to views which have been expressed about the time-table of consultations, particularly in view of the Christmas period, the Government have decided to extend by one month the dates set out in the Green Paper. The purpose of this is to allow time especially for discussions following the submission of comments.'

Lord Drumalbyn visits Romania

LORD Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio at the Department of Trade and Industry, is visiting Romania until January 11 at the invitation of Mr. Ioan Avram, Minister of Machine Building in Romania.

The main purpose of the visit is to review the operation of the 1967 Anglo-Romanian Technological Agreement. This will include discussions with the Romanian Ministers of Foreign Trade, Foreign Affairs Metallurgy, and Chemical Industry, and the President of the National Council for Science and Technology.

During his tour the Minister without Portfolio will visit factories in the Bucharest, Ploisti and Brasov areas.

It is also expected that Lord Drumalbyn will be received by Mr. Ilis Verdet, First Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

Restriction on insurance company

THE Secretary of State has issued a direction under Section 68(1) of the Companies Act 1967, to the Irish National Insurance Company Ltd. of Dublin that it shall cease taking on new insurance business in Great Britain on and after December 31, 1971. This prohibition applies to renewal and variation of existing agreements as well as to taking on new business. It does not however prevent the company discharging its liabilities under existing agreements.

A new extension to the Littlemore, Oxford, factory of Telsec Instruments Ltd. was opened by the Minister for Aerospace, Mr. Frederick Corfield, in December. In this picture, Mr. Corfield (right) reads the inscription on a commemorative plate which he unveiled to mark the occasion. With him is Telsec Managing Director, Mr. John Lucas-Tooth. The inscription reads: 'This aluminium plate was originally used on the prototype of the world's first multi-channel direct electron excitation X-ray spectrometer'.

London Chamber sets up EEC Investment Advice Service

THE London Chamber of Commerce and Industry is to set up an Investment Advice Service to help its members thinking of investing or establishing 'joint-ventures' in the EEC. It aims to make information available on many of the aspects involved in making an investment decision including fiscal incentives, taxation, company structure, labour conditions, finance, and industrial structure.

The help of the Chambers of Commerce and Government agencies in the Six has been sought in the new service. It is intended to set up an investment library at the Chamber's headquarters in Cannon Street and also to publish reports on each of the regions of the Six to enable companies to make a comparative study.

The Chamber will be sending fact-finding study groups to the various regions of the EEC starting with Bordeaux, Lyon, Marseille and Lille in mid-March. Others already planned include Southern Germany and Italy. A number of inward missions are also being invited to visit London.

A programme of one-day conferences on all aspects of the Common Market is being organised starting with Value Added Tax on January 20 and Marketing and Investment in Belgium on January 27.

The Chamber is also establishing a register of special consultancy services available on the EEC including finance, location and market research. Consideration is also being given to organising group market research exercises in the EEC whereby groups of members can combine to commission a market research study.

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New Year's Honours for services to export

THE FOLLOWING awards were cited 'for services to export' in the New Year's Honours list:

Knights Bachelor

Kenneth Sholl Ferrand Corley	Chairman and managing director, Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd.
Alexander Forbes McDonald	Chairman, Distillers' Company Ltd.
Peter Frank Dalrymple Tennant	Director general, British National Export Council

CBE

J. W. Beith	Lately chairman, Massey-Ferguson (UK)
G. V. K. Burton	Deputy chairman, Export Council for Europe
G. P. Dollimore	Managing director, Hunting Engineering
A. Fogg	Director of research and development, British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd
P. F. Foreman	Managing director, Short Bros. and Harland Ltd.
S. B. Hainsworth	Chairman, J. H. Fenner and Co. (Holdings) Ltd.
W. J. M. Longmore	Executive director, Lloyds and BOLSA International Bank Ltd.

OBE

W. J. Binns	Managing director, Walmsley (Bury) Group Ltd.
H. S. Bottoms	Chief designer (engineering), Lucas Gas Turbine Equipment Ltd.
W. P. Bowman	Managing director, International Division, United Biscuits Ltd.
J. Eastment	Assistant works manager, Martin-Baker (Engineering) Ltd.
R. I. Fraser	Publicity director, British National Export Council
R. H. Hemmings	Managing director, York Division, Borg-Warner Ltd.
J. A. Hufton	Managing director, Stone Wallwork Ltd.
H. Kirkman	Lately deputy director, Mullard Co. Ltd,
N. G. Leaf	Director, international operations, Thorn Lighting Ltd.
W. Liddell	Leader, commissioning team for Russian polyester plant, ICI Fibres Ltd.
D. Reid	Head, Industrial Operations Division, Scottish Council (Development and Industry)
B. D. Scriven	Lately contracts manager, Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd.
R. M. Trim	Technical director, Cossor Electronics Ltd.

MBE

W. G. Crawford	Chief electrical engineer, Weir Pumps Ltd.
G. R. Goude	Director general, British Toy Manufacturers Association
H. Hoggard	Service manager, Brown Bros. and Co. Ltd.
R. H. Hudson	Export director, Dimplex Ltd.
S. Kelly	Transport manager, Marchon Division, Albright and Wilson
F. H. G. Pitt	Manager, Research and Development Department, Kodak Ltd.
M. A. Sabah	Lately zone manager, Export Department, Mond Division, ICI
E. Scott	Chairman and managing director, John T. Scott and Son (Carlisle) Ltd.
H. Truman	Consultant, metallurgical and marketing, Power Gas Corporation Ltd.
J. Wallwork	Drawing office manager, SHEL Division, Simon-Carves Ltd.
D. Widdowson	Assistant, secretary's department, British National Export Council

Trade Descriptions Act 1968: Proposed Order requiring the marking of hen eggs in shell produced outside the United Kingdom

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in pursuance of section 38(3) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 hereby gives notice:

(i) that he intends, acting jointly with the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to make an Order, extending to the United Kingdom, under sections 8 and 38 of the said Act requiring hen eggs in shell produced outside the United Kingdom to be marked with and accompanied by information as to their origin, and

(ii) that copies of the proposed Order may be obtained by writing to IC3C, Room 603, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or by attending at that address.

S. W. T. Mitchelmore,
An Assistant Secretary of the
January 5, 1972 Department of Trade and Industry

Note

By virtue of section 38(3) of the Act the proposed Order may not be made until the expiration of a period of 28 days from the publication of the above notice and may then be made with such modifications (if any) as the Secretary of State thinks appropriate having regard to any representations received by him. Representations for consideration by the Secretary of State should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, IC3C, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Imports of handloom cotton textiles

ON January 1, 1972 Indian handloom cotton textiles were removed from the Open General Import Licence and from that date an individual licence will be required for each consignment.

Handloom cotton textiles from India, Pakistan and certain other countries in the Commonwealth Preference Area which were not previously subject to import duty will be relieved from the import duty which becomes chargeable as from January 1, 1972, if satisfactory evidence is produced to show that they were exported from their country of origin before January 1, 1972.

Duty will be chargeable on handloom cotton textiles exported from India and the global quota countries in 1972 but discussions are taking place with certain major suppliers to see whether arrangements can be made for duty relief also to be allowed in such cases.

Importers who expect arrivals of Indian handloom cotton goods early in 1972 should obtain further details from Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London, SW1.

Jute shipments and stocks

SHIPMENT of jute from East Pakistan has ceased, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, told Parliament on December 22, in answer to a question. 'But considerable stocks are held by the jute industry in Dundee and district. It is premature to form a view on when jute shipments will begin again. The domestic jute industry should be able to meet the demands of end users for the time being. I am in touch with the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers about the issue of *ad hoc* licences to permit any necessary imports of processed jute outside the existing quotas.'

'T. & I.' subscriptions and sales

Subscription and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 7-11 Linenhall St., Belfast 1; or through any bookseller.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

January 12-13, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel: 0432 4366)

2-ton trucks; electronic valves; electronic and electrical spares; large quantities of spares for concrete mixers; refrigerators; heavy duty vehicles; clothing; textiles; furniture; charging sets and numerous other miscellaneous stores; machine tools including lathes; grinding and milling machines; electric drills; electric sanders; portable electric saws, etc.

January 19-20 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL. (Tel: 0602 54272)

Commercial vehicles including light and heavy trucks; tractors; fork lifts; Leylands and Matadors; Dukws; Pantechnicon trailers with winch and air conditioning; various other trailers; cars; light vans; motor cycles; and 27½ KVA generating sets.

Catalogues for the above sales are obtainable from the relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (Postal Order only).

February 2 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneer's Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth. (Tel: 0752 69292)

Carpets; miscellaneous clothing and textiles; kitchen and glass ware; ground sheets; tentage; wooden and metal furniture; large quantity of lamps and bulbs; jerricans; photographic equipment; pocket and other watches; microscopes; binoculars; telescopes; barographs; barometers; lifting jacks; MT and electrical spares; drawing instruments; charging and generating sets; aircraft tyres; padlocks; water tanks; scrap metals and paint; and many items of other general stores.

Sale by Tender: Machine Tools

Horizontal Borers; Bench Drills; Surface Tool Grinders; Capstan and Centre Lathes; Horizontal Vertical Universal Millers; Shaping, Sawing, Sheetmetal working and Woodworking Machines, etc.

Location: Rosyth and Bandeath, Scotland.

Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. January 25, 1972.

Sale by Tender: Press

Taylor & Challen 2,000 tons capacity 8 inch stroke vertical blanking press, weighing approximately 130 tons.

Location: Britley, Co. Durham.

Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. February 23, 1972.

Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only, obtainable from:

Directorate of Sales Supply 6a(iv),
First Avenue House,
High Holborn,
London WC1 6HE.

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Civil Aviation Authority members

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has appointed six members of the Civil Aviation Authority. He gave details of the appointments in reply to a question in the House of Commons on December 22, 1971, from which date all the appointments are effective.

All members will be part-time until the CAA assumes its functions on April 1, 1972. From then, the following appointments will be full-time:

Mr. R. R. Goodison, at present serving as a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry, who has also been appointed Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority from December 22, 1971 to March 31, 1972. As previously announced, the Secretary of State intends to invite Mr. Boyd-Carpenter to become Chairman on April 1. Mr. Goodison will then become Deputy Chairman.

Mr. G. W. Stallibrass, at present serving as Controller of the National Air Traffic Services in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr. W. Tye, at present serving as Chief Executive of the Air Registration Board.

Mr. J. H. Lawrie, at present serving as Chairman of the Air Transport Licensing Board.

The following appointments will be part-time:

Prof. D. Keith Lucas, Professor of Aircraft Design at the Cranfield Institute of Technology and a member and Chairman-designate of the Council of the Air Registration Board.

Sir Roy Allen, Professor of Statistics at London University and part-time member of the Air Transport Licensing Board.

By these appointments the Civil Aviation Authority has been brought into existence so that it may be consulted on the guidance which the Secretary of State is to give the Authority under the terms of the Civil Aviation Act; on the subordinate legislation that will be necessary before it can assume its full functions; so that it may set up the Airworthiness Requirements Board; and prepare generally for the assumption of its functions. It is intended that the Authority will assume all its functions on April 1, 1972. Until then its work will be of a preparatory and procedural nature.

During the period from December 22, 1971 to March 31, 1972 Mr Goodison, Mr Stallibrass, Mr Tye and Mr Lawrie will continue in their present posts; and Professor Keith-Lucas and Sir Roy Allen will continue to be part-time members respectively of the Council of the ARB and the ATLB.

Professor Keith-Lucas, who receives no salary in respect of his membership of the Air Registration Board, has been appointed at a salary of £1,000 a year from December 22, 1971. The other five will serve as CAA members without pay until the CAA assumes its functions, and thereafter at salaries still to be determined.

The appointments of Mr Goodison and Professor Keith-Lucas are to run for five years; of Mr Stallibrass and Mr Tye for three years; and of Mr Lawrie and Sir Roy Allen for two years.

Further appointments will be made in due course.

CANADA

Canadian Who's Who, Vol. II 1970, 1,200 pages $42.
Who's What booklet $9.

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Financing arrangements for the Rolls-Royce M45H

AGREEMENT has now been reached in principle with the Federal German Government on financing arrangements for the Rolls-Royce M45H engine to power the VFW 614 aircraft. These should enable the project to continue, provided that satisfactory contractual arrangements, now in the course of negotiation, can be concluded between the firms concerned. Details of the Government financing arrangements will be announced in due course.

Since the appointment of the Receiver, discussions have been taking place between the parties concerned with a view to arranging mutually satisfactory terms for the continuation of Rolls-Royce Ltd.'s part in the project by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. in the light of the substantial cost increases that have arisen since the project was begun.

Development of the M45H engine for the VFW/Fokker VFW 614 aircraft was begun in 1966 by Bristol Siddeley Engines Ltd., later Rolls-Royce Ltd., in collaboration with SNECMA. The Federal German Government had undertaken to bear part of the development costs then foreseen, the remainder being borne by the engine companies.

HM Coastguard celebrates 150th anniversary—Prime Minister sends tribute

HM Coastguard celebrates its 150th anniversary on January 15. The Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, has sent the following message:

'I welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to the work of HM Coastguard on the occasion of its 150th Anniversary. The Service has great traditions and its record of achievement in the field of search and rescue at sea is one of which we may all be proud. With the increase in sailing activities and pleasure boating, more work has been placed upon the service. In addition the Coastguards have taken on new responsibilities, the most recent being the operation of the Channel surveillance radar station at St. Margarets Bay, Kent and the Coastguard rescue helicopter stationed at Manston near my home town. I am sure that this new service has a most useful future.

'The relatively small force of 550 regulars is strengthened by the voluntary service of some 7,000 auxiliary Coastguards, including youngsters who see in the Coastguard Service an opportunity to develop the British heritage of deep interest in seagoing matters. In rendering this service they too can enjoy the exciting and rewarding activity around our coasts. Finally, I wish the Coastguard Service good fortune in the years to come, and I am confident that their services to mariners of all nations and to the amateur sailors of Britain will continue to be greeted with respect and admiration.'

Concorde pricing formula confirmed

IN view of the fact that a figure of about £13 million was reported to have been mentioned by the President of SNIAS at a Press conference in Paris on December 15, he felt it was right to confirm that this figure is the basis of the pricing formula for the Concorde aircraft, the Minister for Aerospace, Mr. Frederick Corfield, told Parliament on December 22. 'There is, however, no single price for the aircraft. The price paid by an individual airline will depend on the exact terms of the contract negotiated in each case.'

Cleaning and degassing supertankers

THE DTI is actively associated with current national and international studies of the safety factors involved in the various methods of cleaning tanks in supertankers, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Mr. Anthony Grant, said in answer to a question in Parliament on December 22. 'From the safety angle, on present evidence, we strongly favour protection by the installation of an inert gas system. This is also the most rapid method.'

STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	Oct. 21, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	May 5, 1971
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Catering trades turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Chemicals industry (Q)	Nov. 25, 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Dec. 23, 1971
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	Oct. 21, 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	Nov. 11, 1971
International trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	Dec. 23, 1971
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	Dec. 9, 1971
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	July 15, 1971
Household consumption (Q)	Dec. 30, 1971
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 14, 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Value of overseas trade (M)	Dec. 23, 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Hire purchase business (M)	Dec. 9, 1971
Industrial building approved (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	Dec. 23, 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct. 14, 1971
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Deliveries (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Production (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Volume of production (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
Motor trades turnover (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 9, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	Dec. 30, 1971
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	Dec. 9, 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	Dec. 23, 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Retail (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Cotton production (M)	Dec. 30, 1971
Hosiery production (M)	Dec. 30, 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	Dec. 23, 1971
Wool exports (Q)	Sept. 9, 1971
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	Dec. 16, 1971
UK official reserves (M)	Dec. 9, 1971
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M)	Dec. 23, 1971

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	This week
Business Monitor titles	Dec. 23, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec. 30, 1971
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	April 8, 1970
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	Dec. 16, 1971
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	Dec. 30, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 21, 1971
Release dates of economic statistics	Dec. 30, 1971

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
Ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m in base year	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	376	263	47	31
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	146	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	144	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	131	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	157	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	118	136	329	214	42	51
1969 3rd qtr	119	123.2	145	144	113	103.2	139	145	155	131	130	57	4	10	8
4th qtr	119	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	137 r	145	153	125	130	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	149	114	103.3	134	145	146	114	132	–16	42	1	–32
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	154	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	138	116	55	12	26
3rd qtr	121r	124.3	160	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	120	134	117	44	7	13
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	44
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	164	162	116	101.9	139	148	148	114	148	84	70	2	–62
2nd qtr	121	125.4	169	170	119	104.3	142	142	164	122	142	–68	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123 p	126.3			120 p	105.4	140 p	142 p	163 p			–24 p	–51	–9	7
Apr		124.8				104.7									
May		125.3				104.9									
Jun		126.2				103.4									
Jul		125.8				105.0									
Aug		126.1				106.1									
Sep		126.9				105.2									
Oct		125.5 p				108.3									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services) ‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports (‖)	Exports (¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index ‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used ‡	Manufactured products: home sales ‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec 1963	Jan 16,1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956				1963	1963	Series in
£m in base year							Series in thousands			4,362	4,282	£ million
1965	119	112.1	*4.8*	105.4	106.8	157.9	308	265	24,784	116	112	–52
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	–288
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	440
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	574	186	24,135	181	184	612
1969 4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	124.1	121.7	201.6	544	199	24,249	169	172	167
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	561	192	24,275	171	181	215
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	113
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	178	175	76
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	190	199	208
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	631	146	23,824	189	186	78
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	725	131		198	212	270
3rd qtr	118 p	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.5	802	121		196	216	342
4th qtr							850 p	116 p				
May	117	153.2	*9.8*	133.0	137.3	242.8	731	130		192	206	
Jun	116	154.3	*10.3*	133.5	138.0	245.1	740	133		203	218	
Jul	117 p	155.2	*10.1*	135.3	139.0	247.1	788	122		195	212	
Aug	117 p	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	799	123		191	215	
Sep	118 p	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	249.7	819	118		203	222	
Oct	118 p	156.4	*9.4*	132.3 p	139.7 p	250.4 p	833	116		201 p	217 p	
Nov		157.3	*9.2*	132.7 p	140.0 p		855	117		196 p	201 p	
Dec							862 p	114 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries

This commentary is based on seasonally adjusted data.

In the three months ended October 1971 net new orders received by the footwear industry were 19 per cent less than in the three months ended July 1971: deliveries were 1 per cent less. With deliveries exceeding net new orders, order books at the end of October were 8 per cent lower than at the end of July; production in the three months ended October rose by 4 per cent.

Interpretation of figures

The figures for orders-on-hand, net new orders and deliveries should be interpreted with caution.

Before 1971, figures for orders-on-hand and net new orders were available by total pairage only and no allowance is made in the pairage series below for the differing value of the various types of footwear. From January 1971, however, the value of total orders-on-hand is also being collected and this series together with derived net new orders will be included in a future edition of this note. Further, from 1971, a breakdown of deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms is being collected quarterly and the results are published in the Business Monitor Production Series (Reference P 17).

A short note on the construction of the index of production was given in *Trade and Industry* dated June 23, 1971 (page 637).

John White Footwear Ltd. announce that their exports have passed the £1 million mark for the first year in the company's history. Miss Vera Timpson of John White Export Department, is seen here typing the invoice which put the year's total beyond £1 million. It was for footwear despatched to a major customer in Sweden, Carlsson & Aqvist of Orebro. John White Footwear exports to more than 60 countries and territories. Among the most important markets are the United States, Canada, Sweden and the Soviet Union.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR, ORDERS-ON-HAND, NET NEW ORDERS AND DELIVERIES

Monthly averages or months — Million pairs

	Index of Production (*1963 = 100*)		Orders-on-hand (end of period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
1964	107		35.8				16.8	
1965	104		39.9		16.8		16.5	
1966	101		33.9		15.7		16.2	
1967	94		37.9		16.2		15.9	
1968	99		41.2		17.0		16.8	
1969	95		35.2		15.7		16.2	
1970	88		40.1		16.3		15.9	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	107	98	47.5	41.9	19.1	16.7	17.0	16.5
2nd quarter	95	96	48.9	39.3	15.7	15.5	15.2	16.4
3rd quarter	85	94	34.6	39.2	11.5	16.1	16.3	16.1
4th quarter	92	91	35.2	35.2	16.5	14.5	16.3	15.8
1970 1st quarter	95	89	40.1	36.2	17.4	15.7	15.8	15.4
2nd quarter	89	87	47.9	38.2	17.5	16.7	14.9	16.1
3rd quarter	79	88	35.3	41.9	12.0	17.2	16.2	16.0
4th quarter	89	88	40.1	40.1	18.2	16.0	16.6	16.1
1971 1st quarter	88	80	40.9	38.1	16.4	15.2	16.2	15.9
2nd quarter p	82	86	43.2	36.4	15.7	15.4	14.9	16.0
3rd quarter p	86	89	32.7	40.5	12.2	16.9	15.7	15.5
1970 January	85	86	32.6	33.7	11.3	13.8	13.9	15.3
February	101	88	34.0	32.9	18.4	14.6	17.0	15.4
March	98	93	40.1	36.2	22.6	18.6	16.5	15.4
April	96	87	46.5	37.1	22.5	18.4	16.1	17.5
May	81	82	49.7	37.8	16.7	15.1	13.5	14.3
June	89	91	47.9	38.2	13.3	16.7	15.1	16.3
July	75	89	43.0	41.6	10.2	19.5	15.1	16.1
August	71	90	40.7	44.1	12.4	18.6	14.7	16.2
September	91	84	35.3	41.9	13.4	13.5	18.8	15.8
October	100	89	35.4	41.5	19.3	16.2	19.2	16.6
November	94	86	39.6	42.2	21.8	16.6	17.6	15.8
December	73	88	40.1	40.1	13.6	15.2	13.1	16.0
1971 January	92	94	40.9	43.3	16.2	20.3	15.4	17.0
February	96	84	43.0	43.0	18.5	14.7	16.4	15.0
March	100	85	40.9	38.1	14.6	10.6	16.7	15.5
April p	82	85	42.3	36.6	16.6	14.4	15.2	15.9
May p	84	89	48.7	39.9	21.7	20.0	15.3	16.7
June p	81	86	43.2	36.4	8.7	11.8	14.2	15.3
July p	82	90	41.1	42.9	12.3	21.9	14.4	15.4
August p	78	92	37.2	41.9	10.3	14.6	14.2	15.6
September p	100	86	32.7	40.5	13.9	14.1	18.4	15.5
October p	107	97	32.0	39.6	17.6	14.7	18.3	15.6

The actual figures for orders and deliveries have been adjusted for the length of the working months but not for holidays or any other seasonal variations.

Vehicle production in November 1971

In the four weeks ended November 27, the average rate of recorded production of cars was 36,350 a week, 6 per cent lower than the relatively high level achieved in the corresponding period last year. For commercial vehicles, the average rate was 9,300 a week, 18 per cent lower than the 1970 peak level reached in November 1970.

Losses of production on account of industrial disputes were again significant, and were probably higher than in November 1970. The level of losses was perhaps also higher than any month of 1971 apart from the major losses in the February/April period.

In the 47 weeks to November 27, the average weekly rate of car production was 33,250, 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding weeks of 1970. Production for the home market rose by 10 per cent and for export by 1 per cent. For commercial vehicles, the average weekly rate of production in the first 47 weeks of 1971 was 8,850 less than 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year, with production for the home market at about the same level, and production for export 1 per cent higher.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total car production in the three months September to November was 8 per cent higher (15 per cent higher for the home market and 2 per cent lower for export) than in the previous three months, June to August. Total commercial vehicle production was 7 per cent lower (at about the same level for the home market, but 15 per cent lower for export).

Tables

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1965	89	54	144	23.4	14.5	37.9
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.6
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971						
1970 1st quarter	76	62	138	21.9	14.6	36.5
2nd quarter	78	60	138	23.9	16.4	40.3
3rd quarter	65	50	115	17.7	13.3	31.0
4th quarter	87	69	156	25.6	19.0	44.6
1971 1st quarter	72	63	135	19.3	15.1	34.4
2nd quarter	80	62	142	24.3	17.3	41.6
3rd quarter	88	58	146	22.5	17.0	39.5
4th quarter						
1970 July	64	55	119	18.2	14.3	32.5
August	80	53	133	21.0	15.2	36.2
September	51	42	93	14.0	10.4	24.4
October	80	69	149	26.5	19.7	46.2
November	94	70	164	26.9	19.4	46.3
December	87	67	154	23.5	17.9	41.4
1971 January	90	72	162	24.3	19.8	44.1
February	70	63	133	18.3	13.5	31.8
March	58	52	110	15.2	12.1	27.3
April	75	65	140	23.0	17.7	40.7
May	85	63	148	26.0	18.0	44.0
June	79	58	137	23.8	16.4	40.2
July	77	49	126	22.5	15.3	37.8
August	97	67	164	23.5	20.5	44.0
September	91	57	148	21.6	15.3	36.9
October	99	60	159	24.0	14.8	38.8
November	100	54	154	24.1	14.0	38.1
December						
Average of:						
June-August	84	58	142	23.3	17.4	40.7
Sept.-Nov. 1971	97	57	154	23.2	14.7	37.9
Percentage change	+15	−2	+8	N/C	−15	−7

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)			Commercial road vehicles				
		For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1965	52	1,069,374	652,671	1,722,045	33,116	280,976	174,240	455,216	8,754
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52								
1970 1st quarter	13	237,413	199,099	436,512	33,578	68,798	46,453	115,251	8,865
2nd quarter	13	263,064	207,100	470,164	36,166	78,431	53,984	132,415	10,186
3rd quarter	13	157,149	120,024	277,173	21,321	43,486	31,434	74,920	5,763
4th quarter	13	260,483	196,634	457,117	35,163	76,692	58,254	134,946	10,380
1971 1st quarter	13	229,549	202,868	432,417	33,263	61,362	48,325	109,687	8,437
2nd quarter	13	262,133	207,999	470,132	36,164	78,247	55,252	133,499	10,269
3rd quarter	13	220,983	142,875	363,858	27,989	56,619	40,439	97,058	7,466
4th quarter	13								
1970 July	4	42,953	37,874	80,827	20,207	12,055	10,229	22,284	5,571
August	4	57,227	38,825	96,052	24,013	15,280	9,942	25,222	6,306
September	5	56,969	43,325	100,294	20,059	16,151	11,263	27,414	5,483
October	4	79,658	60,268	139,926	34,982	25,885	19,213	45,098	11,274
November	4	89,489	65,517	155,006	38,751	25,679	19,549	45,228	11,307
December	5	91,336	70,849	162,185	32,437	25,128	19,492	44,620	8,924
1971 January	4	88,238	67,956	156,194	39,048	24,143	18,882	43,025	10,756
February	4	67,660	66,545	134,205	33,551	17,975	13,999	31,974	7,994
March	5	73,651	68,367	142,018	28,403	19,244	15,444	34,688	6,938
April	4	73,283	64,880	138,163	34,541	22,147	17,018	39,165	9,791
May	4	88,407	67,827	156,234	39,059	26,295	18,499	44,794	11,199
June	5	100,443	75,292	175,735	35,147	29,805	19,735	49,540	9,908
July	4	51,379	34,364	85,743	21,436	15,864	11,623	27,487	6,872
August	4	69,418	49,437	118,855	29,714	15,927	12,359	28,286	7,072
September	5	100,186	59,074	159,260	31,852	24,905	16,380	41,285	8,257
October	4	98,468	52,145	150,613	37,653	23,381	14,462	37,843	9 461
November	4	95,276	50,140	145,416	36,354	23,020	14,220	37,240	9,310
December	5								

Employers...

The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act is now in force.

On 1st January 1972 the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act came into force.

It affects most employers, whether they employ one person or thousands.

The Act says that, from 1st January 1972, employers must have insurance to cover their liability against claims for injury or disease suffered by their employees at work.

So employers should check how the Act affects them – whether or not they are already insured.

To help employers, and their advisers, we've published a **Guide to the Act.** It explains in detail how the Act works and what the regulations mean. It's free, from any employment exchange.

Ask for a copy.

DE Issued by the Department of Employment.

Textile industry: orders and deliveries

In the three months ending October 1971 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 3 per cent more than in the three months ending July. Deliveries which increased by 1 per cent in the same period were less than new orders, so orders-on-hand at the end of October were 1 per cent higher than at the end of July. These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	117		105		100	
1964	129		106		103	
1965	124		103		104	
1966	105		97		102	
1967	118		102		99	
1968	144		118		111	
1969	134		113		113	
1970	125		112		114	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	148	144	121	113	116	113
2nd quarter	143	143	109	114	115	116
3rd quarter	133	137	93	106	103	112
4th quarter	134	134	119	109	118	112
1970 1st quarter	137	132	118	113	114	114
2nd quarter	130	129	109	110	117	114
3rd quarter	127	131	102	116	105	114
4th quarter	125	125	119	110	121	115
1971 1st quarter	123	118	113	107	114	114
2nd quarter	126	125	115	117	112	110
3rd quarter p	117	121	95	111	105	115
1970 April	135	132	112	112	120	113
May	132	130	105	109	113	116
June	130	129	110	109	117	112
July	128	130	89	115	95	111
August	126	130	96	119	104	120
September	127	131	121	115	116	111
October	126	130	124	114	128	117
November	127	127	134	109	131	117
December	125	125	98	107	104	111
1971 January	124	122	108	108	110	116
February	123	120	113	106	116	113
March	123	118	117	107	116	112
April	125	122	112	115	106	102
May	126	124	120	122	119	118
June	126	125	113	114	111	109
July p	119	121	76	102	99	116
August p	118	122	95	120	99	116
September p	117	121	115	111	117	113
October p	118	122	129	118	126	117

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

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Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ending October 1971 net new orders received by the made-up clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent less than in the three months ending July 1971; deliveries being 1 per cent higher. Order books remained the same as at the end of July. These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963	107		101		100	
1964	112		104		104	
1965	137		112		109	
1966	114		106		109	
1967	124		107		105	
1968	148		110		107	
1969	143		107		107	
1970	155		112		111	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969 1st quarter	132	143	101	102	109	106
2nd quarter	143	134	110	105	104	109
3rd quarter	133	145	102	114	108	108
4th quarter	143	143	114	106	108	107
1970 1st quarter	140	149	109	114	110	110
2nd quarter	151	142	115	106	109	110
3rd quarter	142	151	105	115	110	110
4th quarter	155	155	121	115	114	112
1971 1st quarter	153	165	118	120	118	115
2nd quarter	184	174	130	123	113	118
3rd quarter	161	167	102	111	115	115
1970 April	139	147	111	103	112	107
May	149	144	121	107	105	113
June	151	142	114	108	110	111
July	146	143	97	110	105	108
August	138	139	88	107	101	113
September	142	151	130	128	123	108
October	149	154	138	119	126	114
November	158	152	133	108	118	110
December	155	155	92	118	97	112
1971 January	166	167	125	141	107	122
February	155	160	102	100	120	111
March	153	165	125	120	128	113
April	153	163	114	117	115	121
May	182	175	165	146	116	125
June	184	174	111	106	107	108
July	174	169	94	106	111	115
August	160	158	81	99	104	116
September	161	167	131	128	129	113
October p	168	169	144	125	133	121

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

In the month of November 1971, 34 private companies with a total nominal capital of £97,800, one private unlimited company with a share capital of £1,000 and one private company limited by guarantee not having a share capital were registered in Northern Ireland. During the period January-November 347 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £2,675,000 were registered as compared with 319 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £2,878,000 registered in the same period in 1970.

Northern Ireland Index of Production

The provisional index of production for October 1971 is 164. This is five points higher than the index for September 1971 and nine points higher than for October 1970.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on October 1970 shown in brackets are: textiles 251 (+42 points); clothing 140 (−4); engineering and metals 122 (—); food, drink and tobacco 119 (−1); timber and furniture 144 (−9); mineral products 171 (+18); other manufacturing industries 237 (+5); gas, electricity and water 183 (+12).

New Business Monitor for biscuits

THE first two quarters' results of a new statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of biscuits are now available in the Business Monitor series. The figures relate to the first and second quarters of 1971.

The inquiry is designed to provide a statistical service to industry and to fit into the new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service.

The sales figures in the new Monitor are compiled from returns received from the biscuit industry in Great Britain. Details are also given of quantities and values of imports and exports; wholesale and retail and import and export price indices; and consumption statistics.

The new Monitor (reference P101) is available on subscription of 37½p per year from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH. The results of similar inquiries into sales of cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery and of bread and flour confectionery will be available shortly in the Business Monitor series.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the eight weeks ended November 27, 1971:

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	673,233	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	122,237	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	12,671	
		808,141
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		76,101
		884,242
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to December 6, 1971, including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for eight weeks ended November 27, 1971		549,600

The first interim allocation for the fifteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 40 per cent.

Provisional results of the 1970 Census of Production: corrections

THE following amendments should be made to Table 1 of the Provisional Results of the Census of Production 1970, published in *Trade and Industry*, December 23, 1971.

Page iii. Operatives, average number employed (d) Thousand for all Manufacturing Industries for 1968, should read 5.953.8

Page x. Order XIV. Leather, leather goods and fur. Net output in £ million for 1970 should read 82.0

Page xii. SIC 482(2). Packaging products of paper and associated materials. Average number of operatives employed for 1968 should read 13.2 (thousand).

A party of statisticians from the United States Bureau of the Census and from Statistics Canada recently visited the United Kingdom for discussions with the Government Statistical Service. The statisticians were shown around the new Business Statistics Office at Newport, Mon., by Mr. M. C. Fessey (Director of the BSO). The picture shows: seated, Mr. Fessey and Miss Shirley Kallek (USA); standing, left to right, P. Walker (BSO), E. Biles (USA), B. Mitchell (BSO), H. E. Browning (BSO), G. Campbell (Canada), M. Shor (USA), R. F. L. Sims (BSO), A. Sunter (Canada), J. A. Tiffin (BSO), J. Bower (Central Statistical Office) and L. A. Lacey (BSO).

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

Production series

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- Tape recorders for August
- Wheeled tractors for September and October
- Salt for October.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Metal-working machine tools for second quarter
- Footwear for second quarter
- Leather and fellmongery for second quarter
- Leather goods for second quarter
- Electric light fittings for third quarter
- Industrial trucks and tractors for third quarter.

Miscellaneous series

Annual at 37½p a copy post free:
- Company finance third issue.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16, on page 562.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, December 31, 1971. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Family Life	BR/E 35918/1/1/77	108	December 29	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Kestrel Films Ltd.
Dulcima	BR/E 35919/1/1/77	98	December 29	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	EMI Film Productions Ltd.
Secrets	BR/E 35920/1/1/77	100	December 29	Satori Films Ltd.	Satori Films Ltd.
Gumshoe	BR/E 35921/1/1/77	85	December 29	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Memorial Enterprises Ltd.
The Ballad of Dickie Jones	BR/E 35927/1/1/77	28	December 29	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	G. B. Productions
Movietone News 2221	BR/E 35611/1/1/77	7	December 31	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2221A	BR/E 35865/1/1/77	7	December 31	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Brotherhood of Satan	F 35922	92	December 29	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	First L.Q.J. Corporation and Four Star Excelsior Releasing Company
W. R.-Mysteries of the Organism	F 35923	85	December 29	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Neoplanta Film and Yugoslavia Film, Belgrade
Nicholas and Alexandra	F 35924	189	December 29	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Horizon Pictures Ltd.
W.U.S.A.	F 35925	115	December 29	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Coleytown Productions
Lust for Sex	F 35926	90	December 29	Supreme Film Distributors Ltd.	G D Films, Athens

TRADE INFORMATION

Progress in Australian metrication

From the British High Commission, Canberra

ALTHOUGH Australia may at one time have seemed hesitant about accepting the metric challenge, there is nothing hesitant about the manner in which she is now urging industry, commerce and academic and other public institutions, as well as the general public, to adapt.

It is only two years since Mr. Gorton, then Prime Minister, influenced by the findings of the Senate Select Committee on the Metric System of Weights and Measures (which found overwhelming support for the change) announced in January 1970 the Government's decision to convert to the SI system. But already wool sales have been exclusively conducted in metric units since August 1971; the pharmaceutical industry operates solely in metric terms; and tide tables and harbour navigation will go metric in January 1972.

The units of measurement in the Customs and Excise Tariff will be converted to the metric equivalents and the rates of duty expressed accordingly, as from July 1, 1972. As current imperial measurements cannot conveniently be converted exactly to metric units, the amounts of duty payable on imported goods will, in some cases, vary slightly from present levels. These changes will be minimal and therefore will not alter to any significant extent the protection currently accorded Australian industry.

By January 1973, Australian primary education will be conducted completely in metric units, and secondary education will follow a year later. The Australian Metric Conversion Board estimates that 1973-5 will be the years of major implementation and that by 1976 the programme will be 70 per cent to 80 per cent complete. The work of planning the progressive conversion is being carried out through the Board's network of 11 advisory committees, covering broad areas affected by the change and by some 90 sector committees, catering for subdivisions of these groupings. British manufacturers, particularly those who have traditionally exported to the metric world or who are now gearing themselves to the British metrication programme, may find that the Australian conversion programme holds commercial opportunities for them.

Tentative conversion dates (as at August 9, 1971)

A list of tentative conversion dates compiled by the Metric Conversion Board appears below. This list will be brought up to date by subsequent notices in *Trade and Industry* at regular intervals as the Australian programme progresses.

Pharmaceuticals (packaging)	early 1973
Sporting bodies	now progressively converting (complete 1973)
Wool sales	August 1971 (confirmed)
Tide tables	January 1972 (confirmed)
Harbour navigation	January 1972 (confirmed)
Surveys	1972
Tariffs	July 1, 1972
Packaged goods:	
permissible sole metric	from January 1, 1972
sole imperial marking withdrawn	January 1, 1974
progressive size rationalisation	1972-1976
Primary education	1972, complete Feb. 1973
Secondary education	1973, complete Feb. 1974
Tertiary (non-University) education	1972-1973
Tertiary (University) education	1972-1973
Weighing machines	1971-1974
Vegetables, tobacco, sugar, rice	1973
Wheat (in WA)	October 1972
Transport:	
freight, rates, passenger	July 1973
Storage	1973
Meteorology	January 1973 onwards
Steel (beams, plate, etc.)	1973
Rubber industry	1973
Aluminium fabrication	1973
Timber industry	1974-1975
Oil industry	1974-1976
Petrol pumps	1974-1976
Building and construction industry	1972-1976
Automotive industry	1972-1977
Locomotive and rolling stock manufacture	75 per cent by 1978
Plastics and chemicals	1973-1974
Water and sewerage (customer billing)	July 1973
Electricity industry	1974-1976

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

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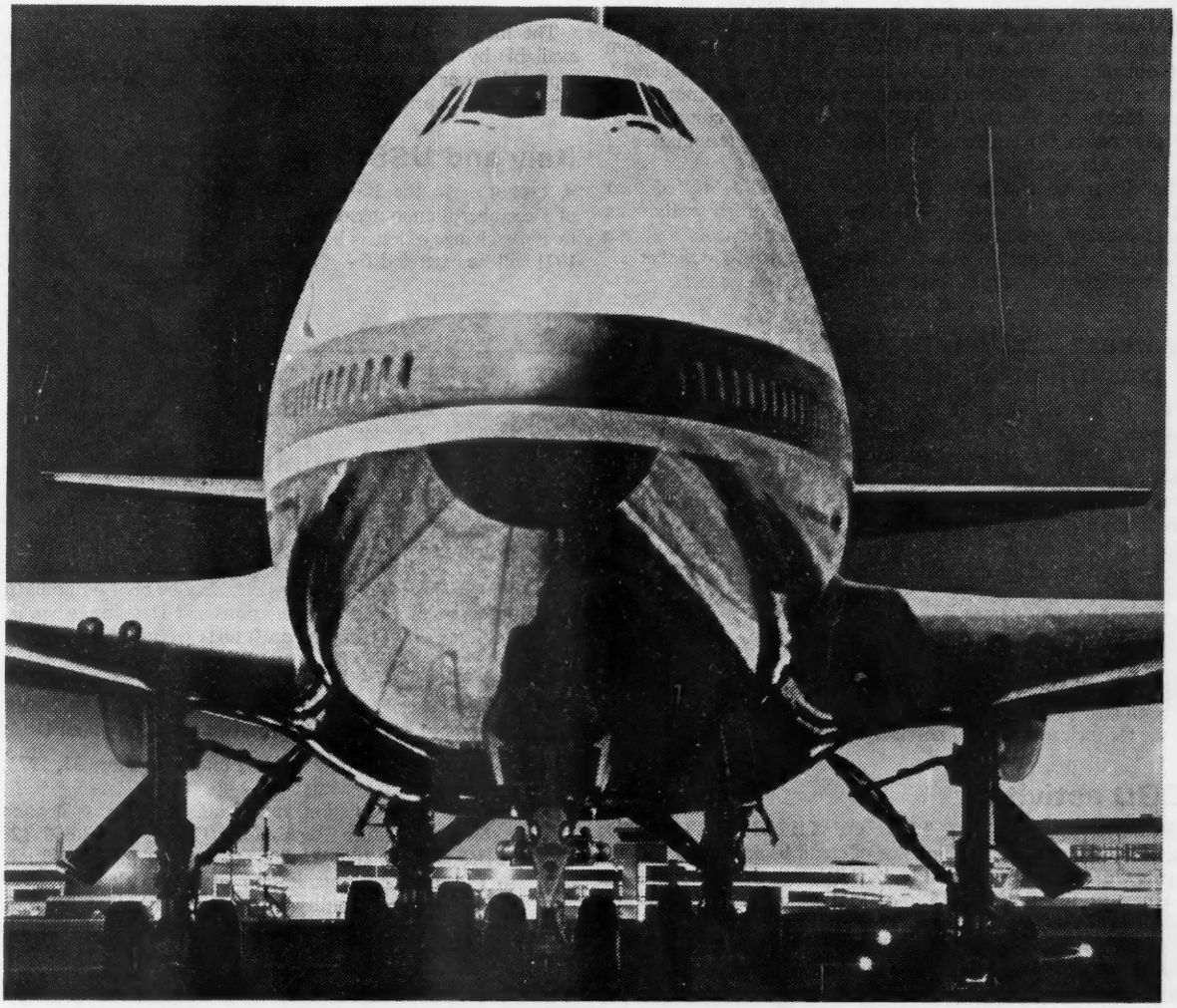

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Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement

IN a statement made on June 30, 1971, the Minister for Trade, Mr. Michael Noble, announced that, as the Indian Government had not been able to agree to HMG's request for a waiver from their obligation under the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement 1939, in order to enable them to introduce a tariff on Commonwealth cotton textiles on January 1, 1972, HMG had been compelled to give the Indian Government six months' notice of termination of the Trade Agreement.

The Government of India have now informed HMG of their agreement to give a waiver. HMG have accordingly withdrawn their notice of termination of the Trade Agreement, and the Agreement, which would otherwise have lapsed on December 31, 1971, will now continue in force between the two countries.

Overseas Trade Classification: Revision of classification in 1972 for 1973

OWING to probable changes arising from the decision to join the European Economic Community, it is expected that the 1973 Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification will have to go to press rather earlier than usual. As proposals for changes in the statistical classification may involve examination of numerous documents and consultations with interested trade associations and Government departments, it has become necessary to bring forward the closing date for proposed changes to the 1973 Overseas Trade Classification. Proposals, including any metrication proposals, should now reach the Statistical Office, HM Customs and Excise, Portcullis House, 27, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, SS2 6AL on or before 13 March 1972; those received by that date will be examined and considered for operation in 1973 but it is not possible to guarantee that processing of proposals received after 13 March will be completed in time for inclusion in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.

ECGD activities

HUNGARY £6 MILLION LINE OF CREDIT EXTENDED: The Morgan Grenfell £6 million line of credit backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department and available to the National Bank of Hungary for the last 15 months has been simplified and extended for the whole of 1972. The minimum contract value for eligible exporters to qualify for inclusion under the credit has been reduced to £10,000 (from the previous qualifying values of £55,000 and £15,000) and paperwork has been reduced to a minimum.

Hungarian buyers can purchase from UK suppliers a wide range of capital goods and breeding cattle. Among the goods included are machine tools, equipment for the metallurgical industry, machinery and equipment for the paper industry, the leather industry and the chemical industry, printing machinery, textile machinery, food processing machinery, plastics and cable making machinery, grinding mill equipment, mining machinery, agricultural machinery, plant for construction of exhibition buildings, transport equipment such as trailers, containers, fork-lift trucks etc., mechanical handling equipment, computers and other electronic control and measuring instruments, airfield radar and ground service equipment.

Terms of repayment will vary between two and eight years from delivery or completion, and the interest rate for contracts signed in 1972 under the extension will be 6½ per cent.

Morgan Grenfell, who signed the supplemental agreement in Budapest on December 22, are acting on behalf of a syndicate comprising Barclays Bank, the Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank, The Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams and Glyn's Bank.

ECGD FINANCIAL GUARANTEE FOR DENMARK: The Export Credits Guarantee Department has signed a Financial Guarantee covering a loan to K/S Nordline A/S of Hedensted, Denmark to assist the purchase from Vickers Ltd. of a passenger cruise liner worth nearly £6½ million.

The loan of 80 per cent of the contract value is being made available by Williams & Glyn's Bank and Barclays Bank, and is repayable over a period of eight years from delivery, which is scheduled for April 1973.

Italy and USSR

A CIRCULAR in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 8 announced that the 1971 trade programme annexed to the exchange of letters between Italy and USSR dated March 12, 1971 will be extended for a further six months until June 30, 1972.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and proposed Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts of these Regulations etc. may be seen on application. It should be noted that the Regulations and Decision, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to below.

General

The *Journal Officiel* No. C122 dated December 10, 1971 contains the draft texts of the following proposed Regulation and Decision:

(*a*) a proposed Decision extending until December 31, 1972, the minimum price system;

(*b*) a proposed Regulation, modifying in so far as it concerns tariff nomenclature, Regulations (CEE) Nos. 136/66, 120/67, 121/67, 123/67, 1009/67, 805/68, 2142/70 and 827/68 relating to the common organisation of the markets in the fats, cereals, pigmeat, poultrymeat, sugar, cattlemeat, fisheries and for certain products listed at Annex II of the Treaty respectively.

Fruit and vegetables

The *Journal Officiel* No. C122 dated December 10, 1971 contains the draft texts of the following proposed Regulations:

(*a*) a proposed Regulation relating to the systems applicable to certain fresh fruit and vegetables originating in Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya;

(*b*) a proposed Regulation relating to the system applicable to certain fresh fruits and vegetables originating in the African and Malagasy Associated States or the Overseas Countries and Territories of the EEC.

Cereals

Regulation (CEE) No. 2622/71 relates to the procedures concerning imports of rye from Turkey. (*Journal Officiel* No. L271 dated December 10, 1971)

Oils and fats

Regulation (CEE) No. 2697/71 on procedures relating to the import of olive oils from Morocco. (*Journal Officiel* No. L278 dated December 18, 1971)

EDB Ext. 7174/408

(*continued on page 30*)

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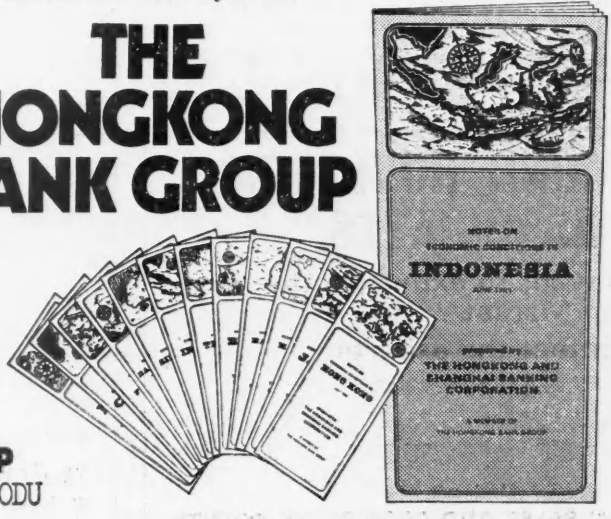

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
continued

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C122 dated December 10, 1971 contains the draft text of a proposed Regulation partially suspending, for the period January 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972 at the latest, the Common Customs Tariff on wines originating in and coming from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. It should be noted the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

France

EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS: The French *Journal Officiel* of December 20 announced the annulment of certain French exchange control regulations of August 20, 1971 covering payments for imports. (See *Trade and Industry* of September 2 and September 9, 1971, pages 453 and 494 respectively.) The requirement that all payments for imports of a value of Francs 5,000 or more were to be effected through an accredited agent has been abolished so that the previous regulation fixing the figure at Francs 10,000 or more for this requirement once more applies. In addition the August 1971 regulations laying down maximum time limits within which to effect payment have been cancelled. The French text of this notice may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 423/408/288

Portugal

REMOVAL OF IMPORT DUTY ON SALT: Portuguese *Diaro do Governo*, No. 262, First Series, of November 8, 1971, published Decree Law 482/71, which authorised the exemption from duty, and from the tax levied by the Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Board, of imports of salt intended for the sodium sulphate industry. This exemption will be in force until December 31, 1972. The exemption will be subject to the proviso that, in opinion of the Inspectorate-General for Agricultural and Industrial Products, national production is not in a position to supply the quantity of salt to be imported.

EDB Ext. 460/461

Irish Republic

TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS FREE OF DUTY AND TAXES: Temporary importation has been granted for the following kinds of books and documents free of duty and turnover and wholesale taxes:

> books, booklets, periodicals, research papers, conference documentation, university theses and the like which are being imported temporarily on loan for research or study purposes and in respect of which loan no charge is made by the lending authority other than the cost of transmission and insurance.

This concession is granted subject to: (a) the books or other material being stamped with the stamp of the lending authority; and (b) a declaration being made that the articles come within the concession. Where the articles are sent by post the declaration is to be given on the parcel by the sender. In other cases the importers should make the declaration on the relative customs entry form.

There is an overall statutory provision waiving duty and tax, without qualification, on articles contained in one consignment or parcel where the duty or tax amounts to less than £0.13.

EDB Ext. 466/467

The lists of Tariffs, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Yugoslavia

DEVALUATION OF THE DINAR: The Yugoslav Dinar was devalued by 18.73 per cent on December 21. The new rate of exchange is 44.3 Dinars to the £.

Republic of South Africa

REBATES OF DUTY: The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of December 10, 1971:

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on fish body oil, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit. (Tariff heading 15.04)

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on certain products of iron or steel, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit. This rebate provision will be withdrawn on December 29, 1972. (Tariff headings 73.10, 73.11, 73.13, 73.15 and 73.16)

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

WAREHOUSE RENTALS: A South African Government proclamation dated December 3 increases the rental for goods (except State stores) in State warehouses. Charges will be calculated at 50 cents for every 100 kg or portion thereof per week.

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

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Tanzania

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS: Government Notice No. 264, Open General Licence, 1971, published in the United Republic of Tanzania *Official Gazette* of December 3 (see *Trade and Industry* of December 16, page 593) cancels Government Notice No. 278, Open General Licence of 1968 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1968, pages 514-515).

Under the new Open General Licence, only those goods specified in the First Schedule may now be imported under Open General Licence, i.e. without the need to first obtain a specific import licence. The goods specified in this Schedule may also be imported by any firm, private or public, i.e. their import is not confined to one of the parastatal organisations. All goods other than those specified in the First Schedule may only be imported after a specific import licence has been obtained from the Import Control Unit of the Bank of Tanzania; of these, those specified in the Second Schedule may be imported only by or on behalf of the National Development Corporation (NDC), those specified in the Third Schedule only by or on behalf of the National Textile Industries Corporation Ltd., and other goods not specified in these schedules only by or on behalf of the State Trading Corporation.

Tariff No.	Description of goods
	FIRST SCHEDULE
01.03	Swine
01.04	Sheep, lambs and goats
01.05	Poultry—live
01.06	Other live animals
11.09	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried
12.03	Seeds, fruit and spores for planting
13.01	Raw vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in dying or in tanning
25.03	Sulphur other than sublimed precipitated or colloidal sulphur
25.17	Gravel and crushed stone, etc.
25.20	Gypsum, plasters, lime stone, flux, etc.
27.01	Coal
27.04	Coke and semi-coke of coal or of lignite or of peat
27.05	Chemical elements n.e.s. (Retort carbon)
27.07	Oils and other products of the distillation of coal tar
27.09/10A	Petroleum, crude and partly refined for further refining (excluding natural gasoline)
27.10	Lubricating oils and greases
27.11	Non-lubricating oil, n.e.s.
27.12	Petroleum jelly
27.13	Mineral waxes
27.16	Bituminous mixtures based on asphalt petroleum, etc.
27.28	Agricultural machinery and appliances, n.e.s.
40.12	Hygienic and pharmaceutical articles of unhardened rubber
42.04	Machine leather belting and other articles of leather for use in machinery
44.01	Railway sleepers, ties
49.01	Books and pamphlets (including maps and globes, printed)
49.02	Newspapers and periodicals
68.06	Abrasive cloth and paper and similar articles
68.07	Mineral insulating materials, n.e.s.
68.90	Building materials of vegetable substances, agglomerated with mineral binding substances
73.16	Railway and tramway construction material of iron or steel
76.11	Compressed gas cylinders
78.01	Lead and lead alloys, unwrought
78.02	Lead and lead alloys, worked
79.01	Zinc and zinc alloys, unwrought
79.02	Zinc and zinc alloys, worked
80.01	Tin and tin alloys, unwrought
80.02	Tin and tin alloys, worked
83.07 A & B	Street lamps and locomotive and railway rolling stock lanterns.
84.22	Lifting and loading machinery, other than lifts for installation in building for conveyance of persons or goods from one floor to another.
84.23	Construction and mining machinery n.e.s. (excavating, levelling, boring etc.).
84.25	Agricultural machinery and appliances for harvesting, threshing and sorting.
84.30	Sugar manufacturing or refining machinery.
84.31 & 33	Paper mill and pulp mill machinery.
84.34	Printing and book-binding machinery.
84.38	Textile machinery and accessories thereof.
84.42	Machinery (excluding sewing machines) for preparing, tanning or working hides.
84.65	Machinery parts, non-electrical n.e.s.
85.13	Electrical line telephone and telegraph only P. & T.C.
86.01	Railway locomotives, steam and tenders therefor.
86.03	Railway locomotives other than steam or electric.
86.04	Mechanically propelled railway and tramway.
86.05	Railway and tramway passenger cars (coaches) not mechanically propelled.
86.06/07/10	Railway and tramway freight and maintenance cars, not mechanically propelled.
86.90	Parts of railway locomotives and rolling stocks.
87.01A	Road tractors for tractor-trailer combination.
87.01B	Tractors other than road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations.
87/02 (B)	Ambulances.
87.03 (A)	Fire engines.
87.03 (A)	Street cleansing vehicles.
87.03 (A)	Spraying lorries.
87.03 (D)	Mobile clinics.
87.03 (C)	Cess-pit emptying vehicles.
87.13	Baby and invalid carriages (not motorised nor otherwise mechanically propelled).
89.02	Tugs.
90.17, 90.18	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances (including electro-medical apparatus and ophthalmic instruments).
90.19	Orthopaedic appliances, hearing aids, artificial parts of the body and fracture appliances.
90.20	X-ray apparatus.
	SECOND SCHEDULE
31.01/05	All kinds of fertilisers.
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps for wheels of all kinds, but excluding bicycle tyres and tubes, whether such tyre, tyre cases, tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps have been previously used or not.
64.01/04	Footwear.
64.05A	Uppers of leather, complete or semi-manufactured.
	THIRD SCHEDULE
50.01/10	Textiles and textile articles of silk and waste of silk.
51.01/04	Textiles and textile articles of man-made fibres (continuous).
52.01/02	Textiles and textile articles of metallised textiles.
53.01/13	Textiles and textile articles of wool and other animal hair.
54.01/05	Textiles and textile articles of flax and ramie.
55.01/09	Textiles and textile articles of cotton.
56.01/07	Textiles and textile articles of man-made fibres (discontinuous).
57.01/12	Textiles and textile articles of other vegetable textile materials.
58.01/10	Carpets, mats, matting and tapestries, pile and chenille fabrics; narrow fabrics; trimmings; tulle and other net fabrics; lace; embroidery.
59.01/03	Wadding and felt, special fabrics, impregnated, and coated fabrics; textile.
59.04	Twine; cordage, ropes and cables plaited or not.
59.08/09/17 59.05 59.07	Textile fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations, of cellulose derivatives, or of other artificial plastic material.
50.01/06	Knitted and crocheted goods.
61.01/11	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of textile fabric, other than knitted or crocheted goods.
62.01/05	Other made up textile articles
63.01/02	Old clothing and other textiles; rags.

ESD Ext. 462/471/472/473

India

REALIGNMENT OF THE RUPEE: It has been announced in New Delhi that the Government of India has notified a new rate for the Rupee against the Pound Sterling to the Reserve Bank. The central rate will henceforth be Rupees 18.9677 per Pound and the Government will take advantage of the margin of 2.25 per cent around this rate now permitted by the International Monetary Fund. The rate now notified implies a Rupee-Dollar rate of Rupees 7.279 per Dollar.

CRE Ext. 2277

Thailand

IMPORT DUTIES: The Thai Ministry of Finance has announced that with effect from November 23, 1971, the customs duty on lauril, ether, alcohol and blank coins has been reduced. Details of the reductions are as follows:

1. 34.02(b). Lauril, ether and alcohol, reduced from 30 per cent or 6 Baht per kilo (whichever is higher) to 10 per cent or 1.50 Baht per kilo (whichever is higher).
2. 71.05. Blank coins, reduced from 30 per cent to 3 per cent.

EDB Ext. 401/468/469

Fiji

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: Notification has been received from the Fijian authorities of the following amendments that came into force on November 26, 1971:

(continued on next page)

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THE EXPORT FREIGHT FORWARDERS

FIJI
continued

Item No.	Description	New Import duty General	Preferential
87.02.00.01	Passenger motor cars (including taxis and estate cars); racing cars	70% ad val	50% ad val
24.01.00.00	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	$4.85 per lb.	$4.75 per lb.
24.02.00.01	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and the like	$7.25 per lb.	$6.80 per lb.
24.02.00.02	Cigarettes	$7.00 per lb.	$6.60 per lb.
24.02.00.09	Other	$6.15 per lb.	$5.80 per lb.
97.06.00	Sports equipment	25%	Free

Goods included under this heading:

Archery	Bows, arrows and targets.
Athletics	Starting blocks, javelins, shots, discus, hurdles, poles, vaulting posts and crossbars, mats, throwing hammers, etc.
Basket ball	Balls, nets and posts
Bowls	Bowls.
Boxing	Punch balls and punch bags.
Cricket	Bats, mats, balls, stumps and bails.
Golf	Balls, clubs, tees and ball wipers.
Hockey	Sticks, balls and nets.
Lawn tennis	Racquets, presses, balls, nets and posts.
Net ball	Balls, nets and posts.
Rugby	Balls.
Soccer	Balls.
Soft ball	Balls and bats.
Volley ball	Balls and nets.
Squash	Balls, racquets and presses.
Badminton	Racquets, presses and shuttlecocks.
Croquet	Balls, mallets, hoops and posts.
Fencing	Foils, rapiers, masks, breastplates.
Gymnasium equipment	Weights, bars, dumb-bells, vaulting horses, springboards, wall bars, trapeze bars, horizontal and parallel bars, climbing ropes and ladders, rowing and cycling apparatus, medicine balls, chest expanders, etc.
Children's playground equipment	Swings, slides, see-saws, etc.
Water sports	Surfboards, water skis, frogmen's flippers, respiratory masks of a kind used without oxygen or compressed airbottle, snorkels, water polo balls and nets.

Item No.	Description	New import duty General	Preferential
Code No. 118	Equipment and requisites for games and sports	25%	Free

Goods included under this heading:

(i) Gloves for boxing, cricket and soft ball (Headings 42.03 and 62.02)
(ii) Tracksuits and jerseys for soccer and rugby (Heading 60.05)
(iii) Boots specially designed for rugby and soccer, and spiked shoes specially designed for athletics (Chapter 64)
(iv) Cricket and hockey pads and shin-guards (Heading 64.06)
(v) Protective headgear for boxing and rugby (Heading 65.06).

The following goods have been excluded from both TI 97.06.00 and Code 118 and therefore do not enjoy the duty reductions:

(a) Sports bags and other containers
(b) Sports footwear *other than* skating boots with skates attached, rugby and soccer boots and spiked running shoes
(c) Climbing sticks, whips, riding crops or the like
(d) Spectacles, goggles and the like
(e) Sports clothing *other than* rugby and soccer jerseys
(f) Sports headgear *other than* protective type used in boxing and rugby
(g) Enclosure nets, and net carrying-bags for footballs, tennis balls, etc.
(h) Sports craft and sports vehicles
(i) Equipment for parlour, table or fun fair games (eg table tennis, billiards, chess, dartboards, games of skill or chance, machine games, etc.)
(j) Toys (eg toy balls, golf sticks, etc. for children)
(k) Fish-hooks, line fishing rods and tackle; fish landing nets and butterfly nets; decoy 'Birds', lark mirrors and similar hunting or shooting requisites
(l) Strings for lawn tennis or other racquets
(m) Respiratory masks of a kind used with oxygen or compressed air bottles.

EDB Ext. 401/468/469

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand Emergency Authority report have been received and are available on application:

Tariff No.	Description
58.10.00	Embroidered badges

CRE Ext. 2321

Australia

PROHIBITED IMPORTS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS CONTAINING MERCURY: It has been announced by the Australian Minister for Customs and Excise that fish and fish products, intended for human consumption, with a mercury content in excess of 0.5 parts per million would not be permitted to be imported into Australia. These goods have been declared prohibited imports in terms of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations. The prohibition has been imposed following a recommendation from the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council. Reference CRE 27356/G.

CRE Ext. 2318/2319

Argentina

FOREIGN EXCHANGE: Argentine Central Bank Circular RC 421 of December 9 authorises Argentine exporters of 'traditional' products, i.e. beef, grain and other agricultural products, to change 30 per cent of their foreign earnings at the financial rate of exchange and requires Argentine importers to buy 30 per cent of their exchange requirements on the financial market. This represents a 10 per cent increase on the previous figure in each case and the remaining 70 per cent will continue to be transacted on the commercial market. This requirement relates to f.o.b. values, all freight and insurance has to be negotiated on the financial market. Exporters of books, newspapers, magazines, and other publications, however, are authorised to exchange the whole of their foreign earnings on the financial market and, conversely, exchange for the purchase of these items from abroad must also be obtained entirely on the same market.

CRE Ext. 2287

LIFTING OF THE 15 PER CENT ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTY: Law No. 19367, published by the Argentine Government on December 16, 1971, provides for the lifting of the 15 per cent additional import duty imposed by Law No. 19327. The duty is lifted immediately on plant destined for basic industry, ie steel, chemical, paper, shipyards, copper and aluminium, printing, armaments and explosives, electrical energy, scientific and technical investigation. The goods included are listed in an annex to the law. The duty is also lifted immediately on imports of raw materials for the iron and steel industry. Importers will have to satisfy Customs by means of a certificate from the appropriate Government Department that imports are included in the list and that they are destined for one of the basic industries. The new law establishes that the additional duty will be removed from other goods in stages of 5 per cent on February 1, March 1 and April 1, 1972. A copy of the annex to Law No. 19367 can be obtained from Tariff Section.

ESD Ext. 474/476/7312

Panama

BRASSIERES ADDED TO THE LIST OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS: For six months from November 24, 1971, brassieres of all colours and styles have been made subject to quota restrictions. Imports must not exceed the average imports for 1969 and 1970. Preference will be given to importers who have previously dealt in such goods.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

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Uruguay

DUTY CONCESSIONS: Uruguayan Presidential Decree No. 625/971 of September 28, 1971 extends until March 31, 1972 the exemption from payment of customs duties and other charges in the case of imports of raw sugar or sugar in bulk for refining, semi-processed yerba mate, coffee beans, hessian, road-making machinery, medicines and the raw materials for producing them. The exemption from payment of 50 per cent of such duties and charges which applies in the case of imported processed yerba mate is also extended to the same date. The present decree will only apply to the above products if imported free or with a 25 per cent surcharge.

The exemptions referred to above do not include the import tax brought into force by Article 173 and subsequent articles of Law No. 13,637 of December 21, 1967 and Decree No. 190/68 of March 5, 1968. The import tax (18 per cent of the c.i.f. value of the goods) will continue to be applied in accordance with this Law and Decree.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

United States

CONFECTIONERY QUOTAS: *Trade and Industry* of December 30 (page 676), gave information on the US proposal to impose quotas on imports of sweetened chocolate, candy and confectionery falling within US Tariff, items 156.30 and 157.10. The views submitted by foreign countries and persons interested in the US confectionery manufacturing and importing industries have now been considered and the US has announced that a quota is to be established limiting 1972 imports of the items mentioned to a global figure of 196,641,400 lbs. The major difference between the new regulations and the proposed regulations announced in *Trade and Industry* last week is that individual quotas for the six major US suppliers and a quota for 'all other countries' have been eliminated, and the global quota is to be filled on a 'first come, first served' basis. The US authorities say that this change recognises the recent devaluation of the dollar and the drastic increase in the world price of sugar, which it is felt makes it less likely that imports will reach the quota level. The new regulation also reserves 21,680,000 lbs. of the global quota for the importation of chocolate crumb. Of the quota balance of 174,961,400 lbs., approximately 70 per cent (122,500,000 lbs.) may be imported on or before September 30, 1972; the balance is available for importation in the last quarter of the year when seasonal shipments associated with the holiday period usually occur. Individual shipments valued at $25 or less are not subject to the quota. Import licences or prior clearance are not required.

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

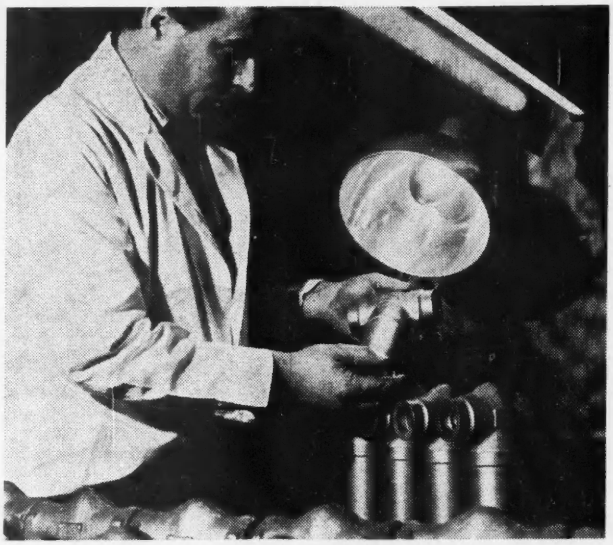
VEHICLE SAFETY: *Trade and Industry* of February 24, 1971 gave notice of the publication by the National Highway Traffic Administration of the main requirements of Standard No. 208 relating to occupant crash protection in passenger cars. Since that date a number of petitions have been received by the NHTA requesting reconsideration of the requirements. These petitions have been considered and as a result the standard has been revised in part. (FR 14.12.71).

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

DOCK STRIKES (as at December 30): East Coast and Gulf ports: the ports on the East and Gulf Coasts are still working under the terms of the cooling-off period of the Taft-Hartley Act.

West Coast ports: a ballot of the West Coast dockers resulted in the rejection of the employers' latest offer. The 80-day cooling-off period has now expired but the union leaders have decided to continue working until January 10 to allow further negotiations to take place.

CRE Ext. 2647



HNH Bellows sealed valve bodies undergoing crack detection inspection using a dye-penetrant technique whereby, under ultra-violet light, any surface cracks or defects are revealed by fluorescence of absorbed dye. These valves are part of a £200,000 contract recently won by the Pegler-Hattersley HNH Specialty Valve Division of Woodchester, Glos. for the Bruce Nuclear Power Development, Ontario, Canada.

ENRICHMENT OF FOOD: *Trade and Industry* of December 23 (page 644), incorrectly stated that comments on the proposal to increase nutrient levels in certain enriched foods should be submitted by January 1, 1972; the correct date is February 1, 1972.

CRE Ext. 2397

TARIFF COMMISSION INVESTIGATION—ELECTRON MICROSCOPES: The United States Tariff Commission is to conduct an investigation into electron, proton and similar microscopes and diffraction apparatus imported under tariff items 708.78 and 708.82 and which are also imported duty-free for non-profit making institutions under tariff items 851.60 and 851.65. The investigation is under the 'escape clause' provisions of the Trade Expansion Act. It follows a petition by US manufacturers for increased protection from these imports which are alleged to be causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic industry. A public hearing is to be held in Washington on February 8, 1972.

CRE Ext. 3365

TARIFF AMENDMENT: Items 905.30 and 905.31 of the appendix to the US Tariff Schedules have each been amended by striking out '11/7/71' and inserting '11/7/73'. The amendments apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, after November 7, 1971.

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

Canada

GLAZED CERAMICS: The Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has announced amended regulations, under the Hazardous Products Act, which set a cadmium safety standard for glazed articles used as food containers, and make minor changes in the labelling requirements for imported glazed ceramic products. Particulars of the regulations have not yet been received. A further notice will be published as soon as information becomes available.

EDB Ext. 455/456/458

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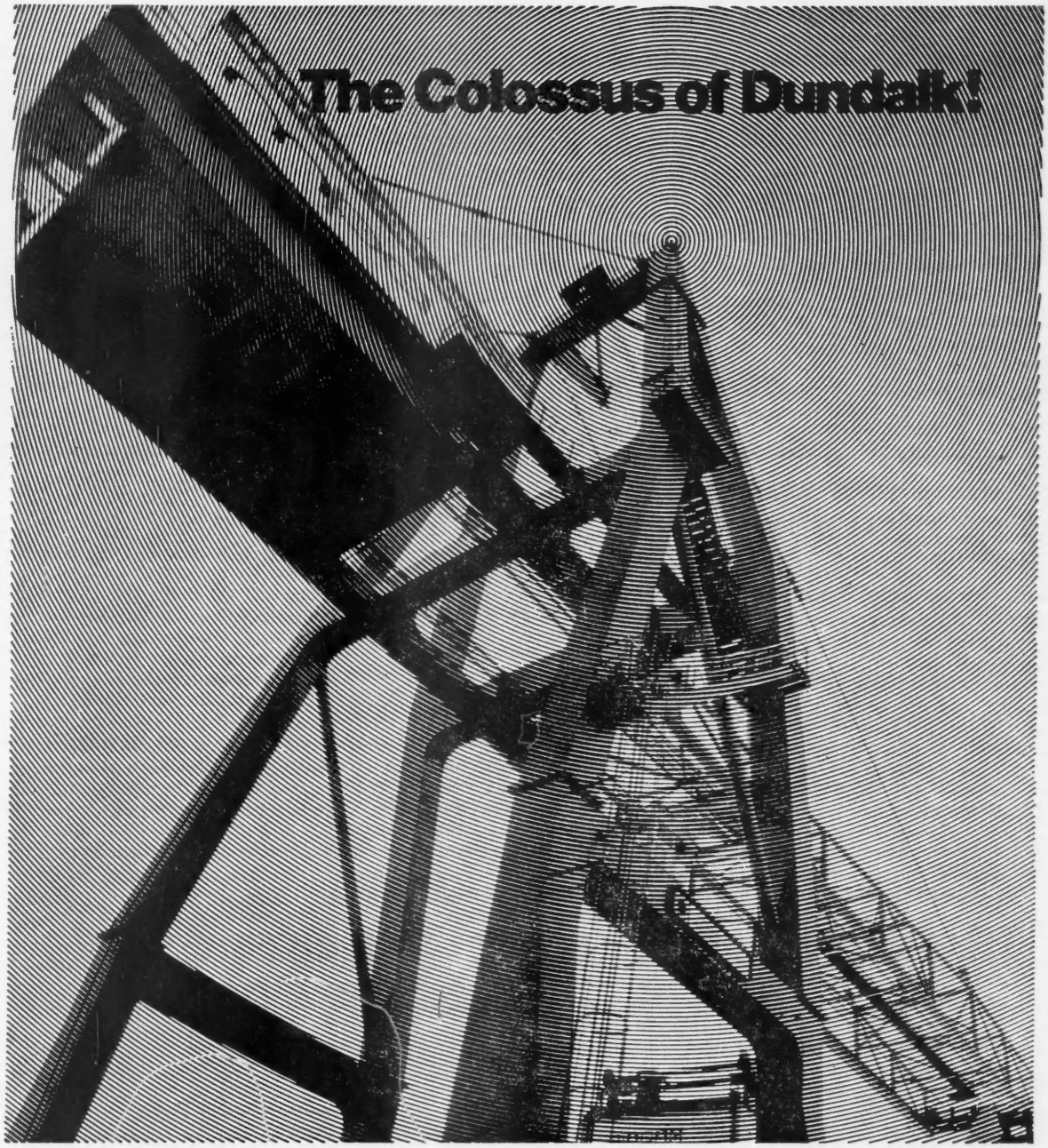

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